

DAILY REPORT

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CORRESPONDENT ON U.S., USSR SUMMIT PROPOSAL

OW050730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 5 Mar 81

["U.S. Press on Brezhnev's Proposals for U.S.-Soviet Summit--By Correspondent Zhou Zexin"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--Brezhnev's recent proposals for a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting has caused much comment in the United States. The local press say that the Reagan administration is hesitating over what move to make.

American newspapers hold that Brezhnev is after at least three objectives in making the proposals at this time.

First, he is trying to soften the American policy toward the Soviet Union. The Reagan administration has, since taking office, been condemning Soviet expansion and stressing the need for Washington to enhance quickly its military strength to meet the Soviet challenge. It has shown grave concern over Moscow's threats to the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean and southwest Asia. In view of Soviet support for Cuban intervention in El Salvador, it has announced that it intends to "draw the line on Russian adventurism."

Washington POST said Brezhnev made the proposals "at a moment when a new American president is charging out in a hard and tough and--to some--alarming way." Chicago TRIBUNE said the proposals were aimed to "jab away Reagan's tough stand." Baltimore SUN pointed out on March 1 that the Soviet Union is trying to "slow down American preparedness" in strengthening defense capabilities and "make it more difficult for the White House to marshal overwhelming congressional support for substantial increases in the military budget."

Secondly, Brezhnev is trying to drive a wedge into the relations between the U.S. and its West European allies by exploiting the divergencies on certain major issues between them. The Washington POST noted that most of the items in Brezhnev's proposal interest the West European countries. And some have even been put forward by the West. For instance, a freeze on medium-range nuclear weapons was first advanced by France. James Reston pointed out in the new York TIMES that "Washington is not likely to get the cooperation of the allies for larger defense budgets and a tougher anti-Soviet allied policy in Europe, the Persian Gulf and elsewhere if it rejects Brezhnev's offer of a dialogue on world problems."

Thirdly, Brezhnev attempts to make use of a summit to cover up Soviet expansion, consolidate Soviet position in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia. Public opinion in the U.S. pointed out that Brezhnev "did not give an inch" on Afghanistan, Southeast Asia and the Soviet military superiority in Europe. The New York TIMES said in an article that "nothing meant anything until the Soviet Union showed that it was ready to pull out of Afghanistan."

While expressing its interest in Brezhnev's proposal, the U.S. Government has stressed that it is "not in a hurry." President Reagan has made it clear that the talks will be linked with the Soviet behaviour in the world. The New York TIMES disclosed on March 2 that the U.S. had decided to postpone a regular biennial meeting with the Soviets scheduled for March 25 that deals with questions of compliance with previous agreement on limitation of strategic arms.

It seems that the new U.S. Government is making further study of its overall external policy. Hence, Reagan's hesitation over moves to make in response to the proposed U.S.-Soviet summit

U.S. SECRETARY URGES EXPANSION OF NAVY FLEET

HK050336 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 81 p 6

[Report: "U.S. Navy Secretary John Lehman Calls for Establishment of Naval Supremacy Over the Soviet Union"]

[Text] According to UPI reports, the new U.S. Navy Secretary John Lehman said in a speech on 26 February that the U.S. goal is to "establish a definite naval supremacy" in order to "protect" the "vital interests" of the United States in various important regions. He called for the expansion of the U.S. Navy into a task force comprising 15 aircraft carriers and 600 vessels in order to be able to "overwhelm the Soviet fleet."

According to reports, the present U.S. fleet only has 456 vessels and 12 aircraft carriers.

He said: "We must build a navy which can 'move into the danger zones' and win." He stressed that the important navigation routes and passages through the Hormuz Strait (Persian Gulf), the Mediterranean and the Pacific "must be safeguarded" in order to "protect all places that are of vital interest to" the United States. He said: "Should the Soviet fleet attempt to cut off our sea passages, we must be able to crush them."

U.S. EMBASSY OFFICIALS EXPELLED FROM MOZAMBIQUE

OW050710 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Maputo, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--Four officials of the U.S. Embassy here were expelled from Mozambique for espionage, subversion and interference in Mozambique's internal affairs, the Mozambican Foreign Ministry announced this afternoon.

The announcement said that two of the four expelled officials were second secretaries who were CIA members masquerading as diplomats.

BRIEFS

OVERSEAS CHINESE VISITORS--Lin Zuide, deputy director of the State Council's Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, 22 February met and feted some prominent Overseas Chinese visitors. They are (Li Yaoshi), chairman of the U.S. Overseas Chinese Association; (Zhang Jimian), chairman of the San Francisco Chinese Chamber of Commerce; (Lei Zijiang), chairman of the New York Overseas Chinese Association; (Liu Guimin), chairman of the San Francisco-Shanghai Friendship Council; (Jin Yutang), wife of the chairman of the New York Chinese Chamber of Commerce; and (Li Weiying), vice chairman of the South California chapter of the U.S. Overseas Chinese Association. Also present were (Wu Jisheng), head of the office's foreign affairs section, and (Zhang Fan), vice president of the China Press Agency. [Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 26 Feb 81 OW]

CHON TU-HWAN'S INAUGURATION IN ROK REVIEWED

OWO31610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--The soldier-turned politician Chon Tu-hwan was inaugurated as president of South Korea today, according to reports from Seoul.

He was elected a new, seven-year term president on February 25 by the presidential electoral college under his control. The present 5,278-member electoral college was set up on February 11. Chon Tu-hwan of the South Korean Democratic Justice Party obtained 4,755 (90.23) of the 5,271 votes cast by the college.

Chon Tu-hwan abolished all parties last May during the anti-martial law demonstrations in South Korea. Chon's Democratic Justice Party was formed on January 15 this year. The existing other parties including the South Korean Democratic Korea Party, the Korea National Party and Civil Rights Party were also newly established in January 1981.

It was said under Chon's constitution promulgated in October 1980, the president was elected indirectly by an electoral college on grounds that direct election could lead to contests disturbing national security.

An amnesty for 5,221 people was announced today to "mark" Chon Tu-hwan's inauguration. However, said the reports from Seoul, famous democrat and former presidential contender Kim Tae-chung, whose death sentence for "sedition" was commuted to life imprisonment in January, was not included in the list of those amnestied. A government purge list also still exists that bars more than 500 opposition and democrats from political activity.

According to a KCNA report quoting the radio of "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification," a wall paper denouncing the "presidential election" of Chon Tu-hwan was posted near the Choson University in Kwangju, South Cholla Province of South Korea, on February 15. The poster described the election as a drama and called for fighting to the last for freedom, democracy and the reunification of Korea.

DPRK PAPER COMMENTS ON AMNESTY GRANTED IN ROK

OWO40840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--The amnesty in South Korea to mark "President" Chon Tu-hwan's inauguration was nothing but a trick to win popularity for Chon Tu-hwan and to whitewash his fascist rule in South Korea, said the NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today.

Most of the people now held in South Korea's prisons are innocent. They were arrested because they had taken part in the just struggle for their rights to existence and democracy and for national unity. It was illegal for the ruling clique of South Korea to put them in prison, the commentary said.

The amnesty excluded Kim Tae-chung and other dissidents in South Korea who have been held under the "national security law." Moreover, their persecution by the Chon Tu-hwan clique is being stepped up.

The commentary demanded that the Chon Tu-hwan clique abolish the "national security law" and release all the democrats and patriots unconditionally.

HUANG HUA AT PRC-JAPAN MIGRATORY BIRD PACT SIGNING

OWO31528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--China and Japan signed an agreement today on the protection of migratory birds and their habitats.

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The agreement was signed at a ceremony in the Great Hall of the People by China's minister of forestry, Yong Wentao, and Japan's ambassador to China, Kenzo Yoshida. The ceremony was also attended by Vice-Premier Huang Hua, China's foreign minister.

In the agreement, the two governments note that birds are an important factor in ecology and a valuable natural resource in the fields of economy, science, culture, art and recreation.

Many species of birds migrate between the two countries. The agreement signed today records that 270 kinds of geese, cranes and pheasants are now protected in China and Japan.

The agreement says that the two sides will cooperate in scientific investigations and the protection of birds and that the agreement itself will enhance scientific and cultural exchanges and friendly relations between China and Japan.

NPC'S TAN ZHENLIN MEETS JAPANESE GUESTS IN BEIJING

OWO10853 Beijing XINHUA in English 0845 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 1 Mar (XINHUA)--Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here today with a delegation from the Japan Seinendan Council led by Seiichi Ota, secretary general of the council. The council has contributed greatly to the promotion of friendly relations between China and Japan since the 1950's. Tan Zhenlin said, the good relation between the two countries owes partly to a long-term effort of the council and other friendly Japanese mass organizations. He hoped that the young Japanese friends would continue to contribute to the cause. The delegation arrived in Beijing on February 27.

SRV'S VIEW OF NONALIGNED PARLEY 'DISTORTED'

OWO41853 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 4 Mar 81

["Commentary: Vietnamese Foreign Minister's Self-Cheating Trick--By XINHUA Correspondent Ji Ying"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--On February 27 the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY broadcast Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's interview with the "Voice of Vietnam" radio on the outcome of the recent foreign ministerial conference on nonaligned countries held in New Delhi. Thach claimed that the basic spirit of the paragraphs in regard to Southeast Asia in the final declaration of that conference "is consistent with the position adopted by the three Indochinese countries at the foreign ministerial conference held in Ho Chi Minh City in late January." He also alleged that "there is no doubt about the setbacks suffered by Beijing and ASEAN in New Delhi."

It may be recalled that at the New Delhi conference Thach tried in a thousand and one ways to prevent the conference from dealing with the Kampuchean problem. Before and in the course of the conference, he took the trouble to talk glibly to newsmen and shuttle between some foreign delegations. He asserted that the foreign ministerial conference of nonaligned countries was not entitled to discuss the Kampuchean problem and that if this problem was raised, "there will be confrontations." He even threatened that Vietnam's patience and willingness to cooperate had their limits, and so on.

In face of these threats and intimidations, Singapore, Malaysia and many other nonaligned countries joined hands and succeeded in frustrating the disruptive efforts of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. A declaration with appeals for foreign forces and troops to withdraw from Afghanistan and Kampuchea was adopted by the conference. World opinion described this success as "a heavy slap on Moscow", "a considerable setback" for Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Since Nguyen Co Thach claimed that the final document of the conference "is consistent with the position adopted by the three Indochinese countries at the foreign ministerial conference" and "is at complete variance with the so-called solution to the Kampuchean problem contained in the erroneous UN resolution", and that he is therefore the "winner" and ASEAN the "loser," people would then raise the question: Why should he then have to take the trouble to express "reservations" on the Southeast Asian part of the declaration when it was being adopted by the conference? If the declaration is truly like what he has alleged and is so "welcome" to Hanoi, why hasn't the Vietnamese press published it?

As Nguyen Co Thach is bent on puffing himself up to his own cost, no one else can do anything about it. On the Kampuchean problem, the declaration has this to say: "They were convinced of the urgent need to de-escalate these tensions through a comprehensive political solution which would provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces, thus ensuring full respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all states in the region including Kampuchea." It also mentions "the inadmissibility of the use of force against sovereign states," and "the right of the people of Kampuchea to determine their own destiny free from foreign interference, subversion and coercion." What has been documented is clear enough to show that the final declaration does not tally with "the position adopted by the three Indochinese countries at the foreign ministerial conference," but tallies with the related UN resolution. It is only futile for Nguyen Co Thach to try and distort the spirit of the declaration on the Kampuchean issue.

Nguyen Co Thach's reply to the "Voice of Vietnam" was his second statement to Vietnamese newsmen in two weeks since the conclusion of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers' Conference. His press consciousness reflects to a certain extent that the Vietnamese authorities are finding their going tougher and tougher at home and abroad. They are especially afraid of the Vietnamese people becoming aware of the truth of the New Delhi conference. That is why Nguyen Co Thach has repeatedly tried to confound right and wrong and distort the facts about the conference.

MORE VIETNAMESE FLEE INTO THAI BORDER AREA

OWO50800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Bangkok, 5 Mar (XINHUA)--Fifteen Vietnamese, five of them claiming to be army defectors, have fled into the Thai district of Ta Phraya in Prachin Buri Province, according to a report from that border district today.

The five army defectors were detained by Thai soldiers as they crossed the Kampuchean-Thai border. They told Thai interrogators that they were sent from Saigon to fight against the Kampuchean resistance forces in western Kampuchea. They said that they deserted the Vietnamese Army because of hardships and pressure from the Vietnamese authorities. They were later sent to Aranyaprathet, a Thai border town about 50 kilometres from Ta Phraya, for further interrogations. The 10 other Vietnamese were separately found by Thai soldiers in the same district last Sunday. They were quoted as saying that they fled Vietnam into Kampuchea by boat before trekking to the Kampuchean border.

Thai military sources disclosed that Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea had been trying to desert their duties at every possible opportunity. Interviews with the deserters showed that they were forced to fight on foreign soil and had grave doubts about the need to fight such a war in Kampuchea.

VODK CITED ON GUERRILLA VICTORIES IN KAMPUCHEA

OWO31516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--Thousands of Vietnamese troops were wiped out by the Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla units in Sisophon-Mongkrow Borei-Bavel war theatre south of Highway 5 from last December to mid-February this year, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today.

This war theatre, the scene of heavy fighting, is located in the western border area of Kampuchea. In the said period, the Democratic Kampuchean forces frustrated six Vietnamese mopping-up operations, made 23 assaults on enemy strongholds and overran 11 of them, thus clearing the areas around the Malai Mountain of Vietnamese invaders.

On December 26, a Vietnamese division intruded into Takong village under the cover of tanks and artillery pieces. Enjoying their topographical advantages, the Democratic Kampuchean Army and guerrillas made multi-pronged counterattacks, destroying two tanks and putting out of action some 200 enemy troops after three days of bitter fighting. Meanwhile, they also took the initiative in attacking the Vietnamese strongholds. From January 15 to February 10, the army and guerrillas overran or captured eight enemy strongholds including those at O Leuhong, O Tepseta and Phnom Rang northwest of the Malai Mountain. On February 16, the National Army took a Vietnamese helicopter airport.

The National Army and guerrillas are advancing toward Highway 5.

AUSTRALIA REBUTS SOVIET AMBASSADOR'S CHARGES

OWO41516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Canberra, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--An improvement of relations between Australia and the Soviet Union would only be possible if Moscow changed its policies in Afghanistan and withdrew its troops from that country, declared an Australian Foreign Ministry spokesman here yesterday.

In a reply to the attacks by Soviet Ambassador Nikolay Sudarikov yesterday against the Australian Government's stand on Afghanistan and its foreign policy as a whole, the spokesman stressed that there would be no moderation of the tough stance his country has taken over Afghanistan until the Soviet Union began withdrawing its troops from there.

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The Australian Government would not forget the Afghan people or the principle involved, he noted.

The Australian Government has strongly condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and has restricted diplomatic exchanges between the two countries to embassy-to-foreign ministry contact in the two capitals.

At a lunch for journalists in his residence here yesterday, Soviet Ambassador Sudarikov complained that the present relations between Australia and the Soviet Union was "at zero level" and alleged that the Australian prime minister should "make the first move" to restore the relations to their previous level, implying that Australia should be responsible for the adverse development of the relations between the two countries.

Sudarikov also attacked Australian foreign minister's recent visits to China and the United States and threatened that Australia could become "a target in any nuclear war," should the country decide to upgrade U.S. bases and allow B-52's to pass through Australia.

Answering Sudarikov's remarks on the relations between Australia and the Soviet Union, the Australian Foreign Ministry spokesman declared "The freeze (of the relations) is on. They (the Soviets) know why it's on and they know what they have to do to get it changed."

It was obviously in the Soviet interest to urge other countries to put the Afghan situation behind them, but Australia remained concerned about the regional implication of the Soviet invasion and its involvement in Indochina, he noted.

Commenting on Sudarikov's attacks on Australia's foreign policy, the spokesman said that it was possible that the Soviet Union was making special efforts to put pressures on countries like Australia because of the repudiation it had suffered at the recent meeting of the nonaligned nations in New Delhi.

Fraser's Remarks

OW041646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser declared today that there could be no return to normal relations with the Soviet Union unless it withdrew its armed forces from Afghanistan, according to reports from Canberra. Fraser made the remarks in response to a question in the Australian House of Representatives following Soviet Ambassador Nikolay Sudarikov's attacks on Australian-Soviet relations and Australian Government foreign policy as a whole.

At a lunch he hosted for Australian journalists yesterday, Sudarikov was reported to have blamed the Australian Government for the current poor state of Australian-Soviet relations. He also threatened that Australia could become "the target in a nuclear war" should it decide to upgrade U.S. bases in Australia and to allow B-52's to pass through the country.

Referring to Sudarikov's remarks, Fraser said "that is, in a sense, a grave threat by the Soviet ambassador." "It belies the image of the so-called peaceful policy of the Soviet Union. If the Soviet Union really has peaceful intentions towards Australia and all other countries the ambassador would not have dreamt of uttering those words," he said.

He accused the Soviet ambassador for breaking the norms of diplomatic behavior by making such statements to journalists. "There are proper and improper ways of conducting business between governments," he said. "Accusations to journalists, no matter how eminent, represent an improper way of conducting relations between countries and are not likely to advance the cause of the ambassador."

Fraser told the parliament that an announcement would be made shortly on changes in the Australian relationship with Moscow and decisions taken on the matter "at the appropriate time."

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS HEAD OF HONG KONG COLLEGE

OW271544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 Feb (XINHUA)--Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here today with Mr Ma Lin, the vice-chancellor of the Chinese university of Hong Kong, and his wife Chen Yinhua. During their conversation, Ma Lin expressed the hope that the university would strengthen its contacts with educational institutions in the interior. Liao Chengzhi expressed his welcome to Mr. and Mrs. Ma Lin and later gave a dinner in their honour. Among those present at the meeting were Vice-Minister of Education Gao Yi as well as leading members of Qinghua and Beijing Universities.

BRIEFS

ACROBATS IN THAILAND--Bangkok, 21 Feb (XINHUA)--The Chinese Wuhan acrobatic troupe gave its final performance to 4,000 spectators here this evening. In its 1-month tour of the country the troupe gave 25 performances to more than 80,000 spectators after its arrival on 23 January. Delegate of King Phumiphon Adunyadet and Minister of the Privy Council Kitti Sihanont, Speaker of the National Assembly Harin Hongsakun, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Thai Air Force General Panieng Kantarat were among the distinguished guests who saw the troupe's performances. The troupe will leave here for India day after tomorrow. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 22 Feb 81 OW]

MUSICIANS' AUSTRALIAN TOUR--Shanghai, 26 Feb (XINHUA)--Six women instrumentalists from the Shanghai Conservatory of Music left here today for a 2-month tour of Australia. They are three violinists, a cellist, a violist and a pianist. Their repertoire will include works by Schumann, Tchaikovsky and Dvorak, as well as some Chinese pieces. The Shanghai Conservatory of Music established its first all-women string ensembles in 1960 and they have since won prizes at international competitions. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 26 Feb 81 OW]

MUSICIANS' HONG KONG FESTIVAL--Beijing, 27 Feb (XINHUA)--Twelve Chinese musicians headed by Li Huanzhi, composer and vice chairman of the Chinese Musicians' Association, will leave soon for Hong Kong to attend the Asian Composers Conference/Festival to be held there from 4 to 12 March. Li Huanzhi told XINHUA today he is to speak at the conference on contemporary music in China. Over 150 musicians from Asia and other parts of the world will study the development of Asian music in the past 25 years. Concerts will be held. Among the Chinese delegates are Professor Ding Shande, composer and vice president of the Shanghai Music Conservatory; Professor Jiang Dingxian, composer and vice president of the Central Music Conservatory and Su Yang, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese Musicians' Association. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 27 Feb 81 OW]

JOINT VENTURE WITH MACAO--Beijing, 28 Feb (XINHUA)--The Beijing Municipal Foreign Trade Company and Macao's Linfeng Company recently set up a joint venture in Macao to handle transit goods from Beijing, accept orders and engage in other aspects of compensation trade on behalf of Beijing's foreign trade departments. The joint venture, named Jingao Company Limited, was the third such company set up by Beijing's foreign trade departments with overseas firms. He Xian, president of the Macao Chinese Trade Association, assumed the post of board chairman of the new company. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0828 GMT 28 Feb 81 OW]

AFP: NETHERLANDS AMBASSADOR LEAVES AT PRC'S REQUEST

OW051008 Hong Kong AFP in English 0944 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar (AFP)--Netherlands Ambassador to Beijing Jan Kneppelhout left China today at the request of the Chinese authorities. Mr Kneppelhout was recalled by his government at Beijing's request, in protest against the Netherlands sale of two submarines to Taiwan.

Kneppelhout's departure signals the de facto downgrading of diplomatic relations between the two countries to charge d'affaires level instead of the level of ambassador first exchanged by the two countries in 1971.

Mr Kneppelhout was seen off before leaving Beijing on a British flight to Hong Kong enroute to London by deputy head of the Foreign Ministry Protocol Department Cao Yuanxin.

He held a farewell cocktail party for the diplomatic community here this morning.

Beijing informed The Hague on February 27 of its decision to recall its own ambassador to the Netherlands, Mrs Ding Xuesong, who has been on leave in China for several weeks.

China is taking these measures in protest against the Netherlands Government decision not to revoke the permission it had given the Rotterdam firm Rijn-Schelde-Verolme to sell two submarines to the nationalist regime in Taipei.

BRIEFS

JOINT VENTURE IN GENEVA--Geneva, 27 Feb (XINHUA)--The Shanghai Arts and Craft Company in Geneva received 500 customers today, the opening day of the first Chinese-foreign joint enterprise in Western Europe. The joint venture company would also act as importer and wholesale distributor of Chinese craft products for Western countries and maintain links with retailers. The newly-formed company had a capital of one million Swiss francs (more than half a million dollars), of which the Chinese side holds 49 percent while the Italian side holds 51 percent. The contract is for a period of six years. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1318 GMT 28 Feb 81 OW]

FRG ELECTRONICS EXHIBIT--Beijing, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--An exhibit of industrial electronics opened at the Beijing exhibition centre today, sponsored by the International Exhibition and Fair Service Company Ltd from West Germany. Items at the exhibit include communication equipment, surveillance instruments, optical instruments, photoelectric cells and other electronic equipment, which were displayed by 28 firms. During the week-long exhibition, symposiums will be held to exchange information on the technology of industrial electronics. Attending the opening ceremony were Guenther Schoedel, ambassador to China of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Gunther Graf, manager for Imag, who made a special trip to China for the exhibition. Bai Jiefu, vice-mayor of Beijing, cut the ribbon to open the ceremony. Wang Wenlin, vice chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade also attended. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 3 Mar 81 OW]

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN POLAND REMAINS DIFFICULT

OWO21435 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0715 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Feb (XINHUA)--Poland's economic situation has remained difficult since early this year. According to Polish press reports, Poland's industrial output value in January declined by more than 10 percent as compared with the 1980 corresponding period, whereas the average wages increased by more than 20 percent. Only 3 percent of the annual housing construction plan has been fulfilled, and investments still remain widely scattered due to insufficient supplies of raw materials produced by Poland and imported from other countries. The economic departments are facing greater difficulties in supplies.

The Polish press reports also revealed that the foreign trade plan has not been fulfilled. By 20 February, Poland had fulfilled only 6.5 percent of its annual export plan and 8.5 percent of the import plan.

The income of residents increased at a faster rate than the supply of commodities; the former rose by 24.9 billion zloty, whereas the latter increased by only 1.3 billion zloty (the exchange rate between zloty and U.S. dollar is 30 to 1). Furthermore, the increased portion of commodity supply has been imported from foreign countries. It has also been reported that the shelves for goods of many food stores are empty, and many daily necessities such as cosmetics and washing powder are not available. A PAP report pointed out that "in February there are no signs of improvement in the economic decline which occurred in January. This will pose a serious threat to the fulfillment of the annual plans."

POLISH ACCORD ON IMPROVING CONDITIONS REACHED

OWO30248 Beijing XINHUA in English 0239 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Mar (XINHUA)--An accord on improving administration and social and working conditions has been reached recently between the minister of administration, local economic and environmental protection, and the consultative committee of the Solidarity independent trade union of administrative personnel in state organs, reported TRYBUNA LUDU today.

The trade union bears the obligation of fostering enthusiasm among functionaries in the interest of the state, raising the prestige of local leading organs and state administrative departments, and deepening the trust of citizens in the authorities.

The leadership of the ministry, on its part, will strive to guarantee the exercise of authority by local administrative organs and to improve the social and working conditions of functionaries.

SOME IMPROVEMENT NOTED IN POLISH SITUATION

OWO41216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--The overall situation in Poland has begun to relax with the ending of all labour unrest and campus upheaval.

On February 9, the Polish United Workers' Party held the eighth plenary session of its eighth Central Committee at which Defense Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski was appointed prime minister to replace Jozef Pinkowski. The new prime minister in his policy speech appealed for three months of peace and an end to all strikes throughout the nation. This was followed by a series of government measures to resolve the most basic problems in the country.

Jaruzelski put forward a ten-point program to guarantee the supply of consumer goods and for economic reforms. He voiced the government's readiness to continue to struggle for socialist renovations and socialist democracy.

The new government has speeded up the process of talks with representatives of the "Solidarity" union, the peasants and the students, met some of their reasonable demands and swiftly solved a number of long outstanding problems. From February 18 to 20, the government reached agreements with the striking workers, peasants and students separately, thus bringing an end to all strikes.

The Jaruzelski government favours broadening dialogue and contact with society and providing it with timely information about the situation so as to win the people's trust and understanding.

Three committees have been established to take charge of the economy, union problems and the food economy. Three deputy prime ministers were appointed to head these committees so that leadership in important work at home was strengthened organizationally.

The new prime minister has met with the ambassadors of the Soviet Union, some East European countries, the United States, France, Britain and West Germany to seek understanding, sympathy and support.

These government actions have drawn positive response from people of all walks of life in the country. The "Solidarity" union expressed its "utmost attention" to the government appeal for 90 days of peace and saw hope in the prime minister's policy speech for a resolution of disputes through negotiations. Workers of the "Solidarity" union of Poland's major coal mine "Jastrzebie" decided to go to work voluntarily on Saturday holidays in the next three months as a token of their support for the new prime minister's policy. The party, union and youth organizations of "Cegielski" plant in Poznam have written to the government, pledging support for the 90-day appeal with fruitful and conscientious work and an active political attitude.

The United Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party have expressed willingness to work jointly with the government to tide over the present crisis. The church has praised the new prime minister's policy of dialogue with society and anticipated greater government efforts in this respect.

Despite the end of strikes the factors of turmoil in the country are far from being eliminated. Poland is facing a very serious economic situation with foreign debts totalling \$24,000 million. Factories are operating under capacity due to the shortage of energy and raw materials. Agricultural production last year was the worst in the past twenty years. The amount of livestock has been dropping. Commodities are in short supply. The Polish press foresees further difficulties in the economy and market supply in the second quarter of this year. All this constitutes a test for the new government in the days to come.

IRAN DENOUNCES SUPERPOWER RIVALRY IN GULF AREA

OW050116 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Tehran, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--The Foreign Ministry of Iran in an official announcement today denounced the U.S. efforts for forming a combined naval task force with its European allies for safeguarding the Western interests in the Persian Gulf. The announcement said the task of safeguarding peace and security in any region, including the Persian Gulf, is solely the responsibility of the countries of that region. "No foreign power has any right whatsoever to interfere in the affairs of other regions."

It stressed that the ever increasing infiltration and influence of the superpowers, especially the United States, and the strengthening of their military presence in the Gulf region would not only serve to keep the region "in a state of instability and turmoil," but "will even cause eruption of regional wars."

"In turn," it added, "such tensions in the region will serve the superpowers as excuses for justifying their rivalry in the region, resulting in the trampling underfoot of the rights and the denial of the independence of the peoples."

The announcement reiterated that Iran guarantees to keep the Hormuz Strait open and will be capable of doing so in the future. Therefore, "the tyrant powers should not be permitted to interfere in the affairs of the region under vain excuses," it concluded.

ISLAMIC GOOD-WILL MISSION VISITS IRAN, IRAQ

OW041520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Tehran, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--The Islamic goodwill mission headed by Guinean President Sekou Toure returned to Tehran this morning with a series of new proposals to mediate the war between Iran and Iraq after its visits to Baghdad and Jiddah.

Spokesman of the mission, Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization Habib Chatti, told local reporters that the mission had come back with new proposals and would continue its shuttle visits between Tehran and Baghdad until the talks reach a final conclusion.

After a short talk with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Defence Minister [as received] Fallahi, the mission left the airport and held a meeting with the Supreme Defense Council of Iran. Then the members paid a visit to Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni. According to a PARS report, they are due to leave here this afternoon. No information about the details of the negotiations is available yet.

The mission was formed by a summit conference of 37 Islamic nations in Saudi Arabia last January to try to end the Gulf war, which has lasted for five months. Other members of the mission are the presidents of Pakistan, Bangladesh and Gambia, the Turkish prime minister, the foreign ministers and Senegal and Malaysia, and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Before the mission's arrival from Saudi Arabia, the Supreme Defence Council held an extraordinary session presided over by Bani-Sadr and attended by all members of the council and Imam Khomeyni's son. It reviewed and studied a report submitted by Yasir 'Arafat who returned to Tehran from Baghdad and Jiddah yesterday afternoon ahead of other members of the mission and immediately began his talks with Bani-Sadr.

After the talks, in reply to a PARS reporter's question about the chances that this mission will have to end the war, Bani-Sadr said: "The most effective way to end the war will be our own stand and firmness in the position we have adopted so far."

In connection with the statement recently made by Iranian Defense Minister Fallahi that a short ceasefire is needed to allow the Iraqi troops to pull back, Bani-Sadr replied: "There are two types of ceasefire; one is to agree to a ceasefire and then sit down and negotiate the positions and details, another type is to have a ceasefire just long enough to allow the enemy to withdraw and then appoint an international body to investigate who originally committed the aggression. Considering the reality that we all have seen what happened to those victim countries which were invaded and were forced to accept an imposed ceasefire, Iran shall never repeat that kind of mistake."

Shuttle Continues

OW050138 Beijing XINHUA in English 0121 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--The Islamic goodwill mission left here this evening after a two-hour visit to Iraq in the framework of its efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, according to INA reports tonight.

Iraqi President Saddam Husayn told the mission, "Any solution that does not take into consideration the causes of the war, including Iraq's sovereignty over the Shatt al-'Arab and other territories, would not be a just and logical solution." There could be no troops withdrawal unless Iran recognizes these rights and Iraq obtains practical and legal guarantees, he stressed.

However, he told the mission that Iraq would adhere to its commitment to the call for a ceasefire and negotiations for a settlement that would "guarantee the legitimate rights of the two sides."

The mission arrived here earlier in the day from Tehran, carrying proposals for a settlement emanating from a study of the positions of the two sides after an earlier round of talks in Tehran and Baghdad.

PRC'S UN REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS ON SOUTH AFRICA

OW050241 Beijing XINHUA in English 0159 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] United Nations, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--Ling Qing, permanent representative of China to the United Nations, in his address to the General Assembly today, strongly condemned South Africa for its illegal occupation of Namibia and voiced firm support for the Namibian people's struggle for national independence.

Ling Qing said, "The question of Namibia has now become the most salient issue in the decolonization struggle. Its consideration, in the present circumstances, at the resumed 35th session of the General Assembly has a greater urgency and significance."

He noted that the glorious birth of the Republic of Zimbabwe has radically altered the balance of power between the African people and the South African racist forces, thereby giving a powerful impetus to the struggle of the Namibian and the South African peoples against racist rule.

However, he pointed out, in defiance of the just demand of the international community, the South African regime has continued its cruel oppression of the Namibian people, trying to suppress the liberation movement. It has, moreover, frequently carried out military provocations against and armed incursions into neighboring African countries in a vain attempt to deter the front-line states from rendering support and assistance to the independence struggle of the Namibian people.

Turning to the recent Geneva meeting for the implementation of the UN plan regarding Namibia, Ling Qing said, "By its willful disruption of the Geneva meeting, the South African regime has once again revealed a total lack of sincerity for a negotiated settlement of the Namibian question." "Over a long period of time," he pointed out, "the imperialist forces, acting on behalf of their own vested interests, have emboldened and supported the South African racist regime in various ways." "Another outside force, which has long coveted Namibia's mineral and marine resources as well as its strategic location and which has been infiltrating and expanding in southern Africa by every means, has tried hard to place the liberation movement of the Namibian people under its control. The South African racist regime will not fail to take advantage of all this," he added.

He reaffirmed, "The Chinese Government and people will, as always, and together with the African countries, firmly support the Namibian people's just struggle against the colonial and racist regime of South Africa and for national liberation and independence of Namibia."

STUDENT UNREST REPORTED AT UGANDAN UNIVERSITY

OWO41316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Kampala, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--Ugandan students of the Makerere University have returned to their classrooms for examinations after two weeks of political disturbance.

Makerere is the sole university of Uganda with an enrollment of 4,500 students. According to reliable sources, students of the university have been split into two political groups. One is composed of supporters of the opposition party, mainly the Democratic Party, while another group is supporters of the ruling Uganda People's Congress. As the leadership of students guild is dominated by the DP group, the UPC group has attempted to take over the leadership. Open confrontation occurred two weeks ago with students of the two groups quarreling with and stoning each other. Classes were thus disrupted. The Ministry of Education issued a ban on the activities of the guild. This precipitated demonstration on campus by students of the DP group last Tuesday. The government immediately sent police to the scene of clashes. As a result, four students were arrested and many others chased away.

In an interview with XINHUA at his office today, the university dean George Kihuguru said that as the current academic term is ending, the overwhelming majority of students, regardless of their political views, have come back for final examinations which began yesterday. But when asked whether those arrested have been released, he said he knew nothing about it.

The campus is quiet. Students are busy reviewing their lessons. But several dozens of policemen are still here and there, allegedly to keep order in the university.

BRIEFS

PRC-AIDED BRIDGE--Lusaka, 19 Feb (XINHUA)--A colourful ceremony was held at the site of Tazara Chambeshi bridge near here yesterday afternoon to mark the bridge's official reopen to traffic. President Kaunda, other Zambian officials and Chinese Ambassador Ge Buhai were present. The 48-meter bridge and other economic installations were blown up by Rhodesian commandos in October 1979, causing traffic stoppages and other grave difficulties to Zambia and its neighbours. "With great urgency Zambian and Chinese workers put up a makeshift bridge in February 1980 to keep the railway open and in July 1980 the workers started a full-scale reconstruction of the destroyed bridge which was reopened to traffic last month." [Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 19 Feb 81 OW]

USSR-U.S. CONTENTION IN EL SALVADOR INCREASING

OW041640 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Mar 81

["Forum on International Affairs" commentary: "USSR-U.S. Contention in El Salvador Is Increasing"]

[Text] Located in the eastern part of Central America, El Salvador is close to the United States. It is a major strategic target in the USSR-U.S. contention in the Caribbean area. Over the past few years the domestic political situation of El Salvador has been marked by long upheavals and unrest. Recently, because of the intervention and infiltration from outside, the situation has become even more complicated.

To oppose the autocratic military rule, the people of El Salvador have waged long struggles. In October 1979 some young military officers launched a coup d'etat and overthrew the Romero military administration. After its founding, the new regime promised to carry out a democratic reform. Under the influence of the rightwing reactionary force, however, the junta has discontinued social reform and stepped up suppression of the antigovernment guerrillas. This has sharpened the class contradictions and further complicated the struggles between various political forces in El Salvador. The violent activities of the rightwing force have increased rather than diminished, and the armed conflicts have further escalated between the guerrillas and the government troops. Beginning on 10 January 1981, several guerrilla forces launched a joint general attack on the government troops, and rifle shots of the civil war reverberated in all parts of the country. As a result, the El Salvador situation has become totally chaotic. In more than 1 month of fighting, the offensive of the guerrillas has been frustrated, but the fighting is still going on, and the situation is now deadlocked.

El Salvador's turmoil provides an opportunity for the Soviet Union. Through its agent, Cuba, the Soviet Union has taken an active part in the internal affairs of El Salvador. It has fostered flunkies, provided weapons and equipment and created incidents so as to fish in troubled waters. It has tried to manipulate the antigovernment forces in El Salvador in a futile attempt to draw the national democratic movement into its orbit for pushing hegemonism.

The Soviet expansionist activities in El Salvador have caused great unease of the United States. Seeing that the Soviet Union and Cuba are setting fires in its backyard, the United States feels that there is a thorn in its side and cannot be comfortable. The United States is worried that the El Salvador situation will change in a way unfavorable to it; further, it is afraid that a series of reactions will be brought about in other Central American countries.

Historically, El Salvador was long in the sphere of U.S. influence. Following the 1979 coup d'etat in El Salvador, the United States expressed support for the new regime and the social reform to be carried out by its junta so as to stabilize the political situation of that country and to preserve the U.S. vested interests. However, the situation in El Salvador has not developed as the United States expected. During the past year or so, flames of the civil war have appeared everywhere, and the political situation has become even more chaotic. Meanwhile, the influence of the Soviet Union and Cuba has increased rather than diminished. Under these circumstances, the Reagan administration, on the basis of the concept of a tough global strategy against the Soviet Union, has strengthened its contention with the Soviet Union in Central America as part of the U.S. diplomatic policy for the new era.

Since late February this year, U.S. press and officials have continued to issue articles and statements and the U.S. Government has published relevant documents to expose the fact that the Soviet Union, Cuba, Vietnam and other countries have supplied weapons to the antigovernment guerrillas and intervened in the internal affairs of El Salvador. In addition, the United States has sent special envoys to persuade its Western allies to launch a propaganda movement to expose the Soviet intervention in El Salvador's political situation.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig pointed out in a formal statement that an emergency plan has been adopted by the United States to prevent the weapons of the Soviet Union and Cuba from entering El Salvador. U.S. presidential adviser Meese has also declared that if Cuba does not discontinue its arms supply to the Salvadoran guerrillas, the United States may impose an embargo on Cuba or take direct action against it.

The U.S. Government has also decided to increase military and economic aid to El Salvador. It has been reported that military aid will increase from \$10 million at present to \$30 million within 2 years. Moreover, an additional \$100 million of economic aid will be given to the Salvadoran Government. The U.S. Defense Department recently declared that the United States will send additional military advisers to El Salvador.

In view of the U.S. actions, on the one hand the Soviet Union has repeatedly denied its arms supply to El Salvador, and on the other hand it has made full use of its propaganda machine to condemn the United States for supporting a government by military dictatorship in El Salvador. While receiving Cuban President Castro in Moscow on 26 February, Brezhnev declared that the Soviet Union will continue to stand on the same side as Cuba and support it completely.

The Soviet-U.S. contention centering on El Salvador has become aggravated, arousing the attention and vigilance of various countries the world over. The leaders of many Latin American countries, including Mexico, Costa Rica, Brazil, Chile and Peru, have recently issued statements opposing any foreign intervention in the internal affairs of El Salvador. Mexican President Lopez Portillo recently pointed out in a statement that he opposed turning Central America into an area of contention for hegemonistic power, and that he was also against the intervention of big powers in the internal conflicts of some Central American and Caribbean countries.

Recently commenting on the situation in El Salvador, Huang Hua, vice premier of the State Council and concurrently foreign minister of our country, reiterated: We have always maintained that the internal affairs of each country should be handled and solved by the people of that country, and we resolutely oppose infiltration, interference, subversion and aggression by any foreign country. Vice Premier Huang Hua also pointed out: The demands of the people of El Salvador and other Central American and Caribbean countries for safeguarding independence and state sovereignty, developing the national economy and striving for social progress are their undeniable rights which deserve our respect, sympathy and support.

Under the pretext of support, the hegemonists have poked their nose into and interfered with the internal affairs of these countries, thus further complicating and aggravating the situation in El Salvador and the entire region. This cannot but arouse the concern of all countries the world over. Due to the political turbulence in El Salvador, the country's economic situation has deteriorated and all kinds of social contradictions have become more acute with each passing day. The situation remains tense in El Salvador, and the gun shots of a civil war can still be heard. Furthermore, the contention between the Soviet Union and the United States will continue in this country. There still exists the danger that the civil war may continue to expand in El Salvador. People are now closely watching the future development of the situation in the Caribbean region.

U.S. SPECIAL ENVOY ENDS LATIN AMERICAN TOUR

OWO41234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--U.S. special envoy Vernon Walters yesterday wound up his six-nation Latin American tour to seek Latin American support for the U.S. policy toward Central America.

The 16-day visit was considered by observers in the region as a U.S. move to work out a common strategy with major Latin American countries to cope with the deteriorating situation in El Salvador caused by Soviet and Cuban arms shipments to anti-government guerrillas in that country, and to study a new guideline governing relations with the Soviet Union in face of the increasing Soviet military infiltration in Latin America.

Walters' visit, the first to Latin America by a high-ranking U.S. official since Reagan's inauguration, covered Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Panama. Walters has expounded the Reagan administration's policy toward Central America to government officials of the six countries and discussed with them the situation in Central America, El Salvador in particular. He showed them reports and documents indicating the Soviet Union's and its allies' involvement in El Salvador and briefed them on the Soviet and Cuban arms deliveries to guerrillas in that country.

Walters made it clear that the U.S. will not tolerate countries outside the continent to overthrow governments on the continent by force and is opposed to the invasion of one country by another. He expressed the hope that the Salvadoran issue would be solved through political means and negotiations.

However, observers noted that the U.S. policy has met with mixed reactions from Latin America. They deemed it not easy for the Reagan administration to achieve its goals.

NPC DELEGATION LEAVES BARBADOS FOR TRINIDAD, TOBAGO

OW050120 Beijing XINHUA in English 0109 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Bridgetown, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--The Chinese National People's Congress delegation led by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, today left here for Trinidad and Tobago after a six-day friendly visit to Barbados, a beautiful island country in the Caribbean. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were President of the Senate of Barbados Arnott Samuel Cato and speaker of the House of Assembly Burton Hinds, as well as Chinese Ambassador to Barbados Wang Tao.

President Cato and Speaker Hinds jointly hosted a grand farewell banquet for the delegation at the government marine house here yesterday evening. Cato said in a toast that the strengthening of friendship between Barbados and China would be of benefit to the promotion of international friendship which was needed in the present world.

Hinds said that Barbados and China had different social systems, but it was important to promote friendship between the two countries. Therefore, he said, the visit of the Chinese NPC delegation to Barbados had historical significance.

In his toast, Ngapoi said he was convinced that through the joint efforts of leaders of the two countries, friendly relations between China and Barbados would grow in strength.

Arrival in Trinidad, Tobago

OW050752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Port of Spain, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--The Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) delegation led by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, arrived here this afternoon for a friendly visit to the oil-rich Caribbean island country of Trinidad and Tobago. The delegation was greeted at the airport by John Stanley Donaldson, Trinidad and Tobago minister of external affairs and national security. Chinese Ambassador Wang Yanchang was also present at the airport.

BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT VIEWS RELATIONS WITH CHINA

OWO21233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Brasilia, 1 Mar (XINHUA)--"We accept neither subordination nor hegemony," declared Brazilian President Figueiredo today in his presidential message to the National Congress.

Speaking on the country's foreign policy, Figueiredo noted that the global crisis, both political and economic, is deepening. "The foreign policy of the present government is to accomplish its irrevocable promise for peace and development."

On relations with Latin American and African countries, he said that Brazil pursues the policy "against prepotency, hegemony and interventionism" and works for Latin American integration and unity.

On the Middle East, the president pledged Brazil's support for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Turning to Brazil's relations with China, Figueiredo stated that the relations "are continuing to get the push forward."

Internally, he reaffirmed the government's determination to continue the "open policy" and the government's readiness to conduct dialogues with the opposition.

BRIEFS

DOMINICAN TEACHERS DELEGATION--The delegation of the Dominican Teachers Association, which has come to China at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, arrived in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, on 21 February for a visit. Members of the Dominican teachers' delegation visited the Nanjing teachers college and other places in Nanjing and took part in discussion meeting on professional education, spare-time education and the united front. The Dominican teachers' delegation left Nanjing for Changzhou on 24 February. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Feb 81 OW]

YANG DEZHI ATTENDS LEARN FROM LEI FENG MEETING

OWO42348 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The PLA General Staff Department held a report meeting this afternoon on learning from Lei Feng and fostering socialist behavior, according to a station report. Yang Dezhi, chief of general staff; and Zhang Zhen, He Zhengwen and Chi Haotian, deputy chief of general staff, attended the report meeting. The meeting was held to report the results and experience of various activities on learning from Lei Feng. Yang Dezhi, chief of general staff, spoke at the meeting.

Yang Dezhi said: Several days ago, the General Staff Department issued a directive on strengthening youth work in PLA units and other documents. Party committees at all levels, political affairs offices, and all commanders, fighters, staff and workers should earnestly study these documents and consciously use them to guide their words and deeds. Young comrades should do so and so should veteran comrades. Veteran comrades should take the lead in fostering the fine traditions of our army, in building a socialist spiritual civilization and in showing concern for youth work. They should set an example for the young people, pass on their experience and help and guide them.

Yang Dezhi stressed: Everyone should adopt a "begin with me now" approach in everything one does and match one's actions with one's words in order to contribute to building a socialist spiritual civilization and in building a modern revolutionary army.

Representatives of the advanced units and individuals of the general staff departments spoke at the meeting. Chi Haotian, deputy chief of general staff, spoke at the end of the meeting.

JIEFANGJUN BAO COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON DISCIPLINE

OWO41958 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1254 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Report on 4 March JIEFANGJUN BAO commentator's article "Strict Organizational Discipline Is a Powerful Revolutionary Force"]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Mar (XINHUA)--The article says: Our country is built on the basis of democratic centralism. All walks of life must have discipline in order to live and engage in production and other work normally. At present, we are stressing that students of universities, middle schools and primary schools, workers and staff members should learn and observe discipline in their respective trades and professions when they enter schools, join plants or arrive at their posts.

It is all the more necessary to do this in the army. We should not only firmly grasp education on discipline starting the very first day when a fighter enlists in the armed forces, but also always consider the work of strengthening the sense of organization and discipline as the fundamental basis of the army units. Strict organizational discipline is a powerful revolutionary force and is an important part in building a spiritual civilization.

The article stresses: Strengthening discipline, we must first rigorously enforce party discipline. At present, we must even more consciously uphold the four fundamental principles and firmly implement the ideological, political and organizational lines, principles and policies formulated since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

The recently convened central work conference has affirmed the important policy of further readjusting the economy and further promoting political stability. This is to further implement the guiding principle of the third plenary session on seeking truth from facts and correcting "left" mistakes. It is the sole correct guiding principle for economic and political work of our country at present and is also the guiding principle for all army work.

The whole army, especially the cadres is now conscientiously studying the conference documents. Studying the documents, we must clearly understand their spirit and unify our thinking with the party's line, principles and policies in close integration with the actual situation.

Before the party makes a decision on its policies, people within the party should be permitted to discuss and express different opinions. However, the scope and method of discussion should be in accord with the party's principles and discipline. Regarding the things already decided by the party Central Committee or party organizations, we should discuss how to enhance our understanding and how to conscientiously implement them. Of course, we still can express different opinions, but so long as the party has not changed its decision, all party members must unconditionally obey them in their actions and resolutely implement them. Talking and acting freely according to an individual's will are not allowed.

Will the stress on discipline hamper the development of democracy? Answering this question, the article says: The democracy we are talking about is democracy under centralized guidance. The freedom we want is freedom within the bounds of discipline. Centralism and restraint are a sort of confinement, but we cannot do without this confinement at all times. Only by restraining that kind of democracy and freedom which is not in accord with the interests of the majority of the people can we protect the kind of democracy and freedom which meets the interests of the majority of the people. We cannot develop democracy and freedom without some kind of restraint.

For example, most of us attend a class but someone plays a radio loudly. In this case, the persons must not be permitted to play the radio. Only by restraining the individual's freedom of playing the radio can we protect the majority's freedom of study. Another example: When most of us are sleeping someone starts of sing. He should also be stopped, because without limiting his freedom of amusement, the majority cannot have a good rest. There are other similar examples.

The implementation of centralism and the strengthening of discipline may imply the loss of certain individual things. However, this kind of loss is precisely to protect democracy and freedom. All of us are enjoying extensive democracy and freedom while making some sacrifices.

It is erroneous to think that when we talk about democracy we can do away with centralism and discipline. Likewise, it is erroneous to think that stressing centralism and discipline means giving up democracy. We should develop democracy under centralized guidance, permit the people to fully express their opinions, correctly pool their opinions for implementation and enable the people to have ease of mind while strictly observing discipline. This will not hamper and weaken but strengthen centralism and discipline. Likewise, we can better develop democracy and protect freedom only under centralized guidance and within the bounds of discipline.

Will emphasizing discipline lead to doing things in an oversimplified and crude way? The article says: Discipline is compulsory in nature. But our discipline, which is diametrically different from that of the army of any exploiting classes since it maintains its discipline by means of cudgel and fraud, is built on the foundation that it will be followed voluntarily, and it fully coincides with the fundamental interests of the broad masses of cadres and fighters. [paragraph continues]

Thus we rely primarily on education and penetrating and meticulous ideological work to maintain and strictly enforce our discipline. Even when we give those who have violated the disciplinary regulations the necessary punishment, such punishment is based on love, with the good intention that the offenders will learn from their past mistakes to avoid future ones. In this sense, the punishment is closely integrated with our ideological education and is not simply punishment.

Compulsion must not be understood as doing things in an oversimplified and crude way. When we strictly enforce discipline, we proceed from the greatest interests of the party and the people and from the spirit of being highly responsible to the armed forces; and we administer the armed forces by following the correct political and organizational principles and according to various regulations and rules. Therefore, we must be impartial and strict and fair in meting out reward and punishment so that these regulations and rules will be solemnly, earnestly, penetratingly and meticulously carried out. The result of this will be unity between officers and men, unity between the upper and the lower levels, concentration of will, high morale, high discipline and high fighting capability. On the other hand, doing things in an oversimplified and crude manner will only lead to alienation between officers and men and between the upper and the lower levels, low morale, lax discipline and weak fighting capability, which are all impermissible under our strict discipline.

Will emphasizing discipline fetter the enthusiasm of cadres and fighters? The article points out that the unified discipline which the whole army must follow will not only not fetter, but will effectively safeguard the revolutionary enthusiasm shown by the broad masses of commanders and fighters in building the armed forces and defending the motherland. Therefore, strictly enforcing discipline and being impartial in meting out reward and punishment will only arouse the revolutionary enthusiasm of cadres and fighters. But if someone insists that it does fetter in certain areas, it indeed fetters anarchism, ultra-individualism and the petty bourgeoisie's laissez faire and unhealthy tendencies. Regarding those things that we have consistently opposed, not only must we fetter them, we must do even more by eliminating them, because the healthy trends cannot be encouraged if the unhealthy ones are not checked. If crookedness is not fettered, the people's enthusiasm not only will not be encouraged and manifested, but certainly will be repressed. When we emphasize discipline, we are not discouraging people from using their brains; we want them to do their best to display their enthusiasm and creativeness as much as possible under the guidance of the party's lines, principles and policies and under unified discipline and order. The better such enthusiasm and creativeness is manifested, the more united and the more powerful our army will be.

The article concludes: Today when we enforce strict discipline, we must rely on the Communist Party members' vanguard exemplary role and the initiative of the leading organizations and leading cadres at all levels. Our party and army have a glorious tradition and we must make an effort to reinstate and carry forward this glorious tradition. If our party members and cadres earnestly practice what they advocate and set an example in following discipline, their efforts, which are tremendous, will certainly give impetus to the building of discipline in the armed forces.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON QING DYNASTY'S BORDER DEFENSE

HK040351 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Feb 81 p 4

[Article by Yang Dongliang [2799 2639 4731]: "A Tentative Analysis of the 'Debate on Coastal Defense Versus Land Border Defense'"]

[Text] A debate between "coastal defense" and "land border defense" took place within the Qing government during the mid-1870's. A prevalent argument on the nature of this debate formerly held that this was a factional strife to scramble for power and profit. Some comrades have recently expressed a differing view, pointing out that this was a debate between patriotism and national betrayal. Which of these opinions is correct? How should these opinions be appraised? These questions need further discussion. This article attempts to tentatively examine the cause, content, nature and significance of this debate.

During the Tongzhi period (1862-1874), the Qing ruler suppressed the peasant uprising centered on the Taiping revolution and barely tided over a crisis at home. Internationally, there was "a decade during which China and foreign countries got along well with each other" (in Zeng Guofan's words) because unequal treaties had been signed. The ruling class boastfully called it "the Tongzhi period of revival." However, this situation of temporary ease and comfort did not last long. In 1874, Japan invaded Taiwan. The bubble of "sense of security" burst. The corrupt Qing government was immeasurably shocked by the attack launched by an island state in the East which had just started to learn from the West. In a memorial to the throne on the 27th day of the 9th month of the 13th year during the Tongzhi period (5 November 1874), the Foreign Ministry showed its perplexity and anxiety and had to recognize the existing fact that "everyone has a will to strengthen the country and expresses his views on the way to strengthen the country. However, up to the present no action has been taken to strengthen the country," and "because we have been unable to effectively check the unbridled behavior of a small country, the Western countries take a wait-and-see attitude and have frequently caused us harm." (Accounts on Preparing for Learning From Foreigners," vol 98) For this reason, the Foreign Ministry maintained that active preparations must be made for strengthening coastal defense and proposed specific measures regarding naval training, manufacture of weapons, shipbuilding, fundraising, recruiting and long-term army building. On the same day, the War Department transmitted an imperial decree, asking the governors and military commanders of the provinces of Zhili, Jiangsu, Anhui, Jiangxi, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hunan, Hubei and Fengtian to carefully study the Foreign Ministry's memorial to the throne and give replies in one month.

Building coastal defense required huge funds. The Qing government which had financial difficulties and had depleted its treasury had great trouble raising the funds. On 10 December 1874 (the 2d day of the 11th month of the 13th year of the Tongzhi period), Li Hongzhang, governor of Zhili, hoisted the flag of "fundraising" and openly proposed giving up the plan of restoring Xinjiang. With regard to the army units which had gone or were prepared to go beyond the Great Wall, he suggested "withdrawing them or bringing them to a halt, and appropriating the funds thus spared for coastal defense." ("Memorials to the Throne" in "Collected Works of Li Hongzhang," vol 24, p 19) This kindled the debate between "coastal defense" and "land border defense."

A serious crisis occurred in China's northwestern borders during the late 1860's and the early 1870's. People of minority nationalities rose in uprising in Kuqa, Ili and other localities in Xinjiang in 1864. However, the leadership of the uprisings was usurped by members of the upper strata dealing with religious and minority nationality affairs. As a result, five independent feudal governments were established on the northern and southern sides of the Tianshan Mountains. Some foreign careerists cast their greedy eyes on Xinjiang which was in a chaotic situation. In early 1865, A-gu-bai, an army officer of the state of Haohan in central Asia, took advantage of the chaotic situation and sneaked into the area south of the Tianshan Mountains. There he established the "zhe-de-sha-er" reactionary government and brutally plundered and enslaved the local people. At the same time, the Russian tsar stepped up his conquest of central Asia. He established the office of governor of Turkestan in the city of Tashkent in 1867 and took it as the headquarters for the enslavement of the conquered people and as the springboard for further invasion into China. When A-gu-bai's force expanded to Urumqi, the tsarist government also dispatched an army in 1871 to occupy Ili and clamored for occupying Urumqi and capturing Hami. Some far-sighted statesmen and patriotic officials of the Qing government pointed out the importance of "land border defense," calling for recovering the lost territories and counterattacking the tsarist aggressor army. Zuo Zongtang, who was then governor of Shaanxi and Gansu and was in charge of raising funds for the western expeditionary army, strongly advised the Foreign Ministry in his reply: When funds are raised for coastal defense, "all plans should be drawn on a long-term basis" and the method of "giving all-out support to a new undertaking" should not be adopted, in order to avoid the serious consequence of "supporting one side while neglecting the other side." ("Essays and Letters" in "Collected Works of Zuo Zongtang," vol 14, p 52) [paragraph continues]

Other governors, including Ding Zaozhen and Wen Bin (who was vice governor) of Shandong and Wu Bingyuan of Jiangsu, also emphasized the importance of resisting Russian aggression. Wang Wenshao, governor of Hunan, even suggested "paying full attention to the western expedition." He keenly perceived that the tsar could invade and annex China's north-western areas at any moment. He pointed out: "The Russians will have come one step nearer if our army arrives one step late. They will have advanced one more day if we set out one day late. This is a matter of utmost importance." ("Accounts on Preparing for Learning From Foreigners," vol 99)

At the end of 1874, various provincial governors had submitted their replies to the memorial on "Preparing for Strengthening Coastal Defense." A "palace meeting" was about to be held when Tongzhi emperor suddenly died of illness. The meeting which was to be attended by princes and other nobles, ministers, six department heads and nine secretaries was postponed until March 1875. At the first stage, the meeting heard diametrically opposed opinions on the question of recovering Xinjiang. At the second stage, the discussion went beyond the scope of the Foreign Ministry's memorial to the throne and essentially became a debate on the question of whether Xinjiang should be recovered or abandoned.

Li Hongzhang, who was a senior minister and concurrently governor of Zhili, had powerful influence and held power over major issues. A considerably large group of provincial governors and palace officials followed him closely. Even Guangxu emperor's father openly supported him, saying: "Li Hongzhang's proposal of temporarily calling off the western expedition is the best proposal." ("Westernization Movement," part 1, p 116, in the series of reference books of historical data on modern China) When some people voiced objections to the abandoning of Xinjiang, Li Hongzhang communicated with his associates and carried out political activities to influence the Qing government's final decision. On the 7th day of the 1st month of the 1st year of Guangxu emperor's reign (12 February 1875), Li Hongzhang came back to Tianjin after attending the memorial service for Tongzhi emperor. In spite of his fatigue, he immediately wrote to his good friend Qian Dingming, governor of Henan, telling him to "submit a straightforward and frank report to the throne" and to request withdrawal of the Henan army led by Song Qing from the vanguard of the western expeditionary forces, so as to weaken the strength of the western expeditionary forces. Instigated by Li Hongzhang, Qian Dingming submitted a memorial to the throne on the 3d day of the 2d month, asking for withdrawing Song Qing's army back to Tongguan Pass. Qian said frankly in the memorial: "Governor Li Hongzhang of Zhili told me about this matter in detail. He maintained that the areas beyond the Great Wall were good only for stationing troops to open up wasteland and that it would be inadvisable to amass heavy troops there for a major military campaign because there was the danger of defeat and starvation." (Qian Dingming: "Proposal on Withdrawing the Army Led by Song Qing To Guard the Tongguan Pass" carried in the "Archives on Matters Concerning Defense"). On the 8th day of the 1st month, Li Hongzhang wrote another letter to Liu Bingzhang who had formerly worked under him and who was currently vice governor of Jiangxi, reprimanding him for favoring "land border defense." He said that he was "disappointed by Liu's boastfulness." He also likened those who advocated recovering Xinjiang to those "who just sit in a room and talk rubbish." ("Letters to Friends and Colleagues" in "Collected Works of Li Hongzhang," vol 14 p 3) Amid the hue and cry of "bringing the army to a halt and cutting military spending," people worried about the future of the western expedition and the fate of Xinjiang. At this crucial moment, Zuo Zongtang came forward and argued strongly on just grounds. As soon as he received the imperial decree telling him to "make overall planning and furnish information in detail," he submitted the "memorial discussing coastal defense and land border defense and reporting on the suppression and pacification of bandits and the growing and transportation of grain in areas beyond the Great Wall." Analyzing the situation in detail, he pointed out: "Bringing our army to a halt and cutting military expenses now is like removing our defense. The bandits will reach out for a mile when we withdraw an inch. Then, not only will the areas west of Gansu be in danger, but there will also be no peace in Ke-bu-duo, Wu-li-ya-su-tai and various other localities in the north. Bringing our army to a halt and cutting military expenses will not necessarily benefit coastal defense but definitely will harm land border defense." ("Memorials to the Throne" in "Collected Works of Zuo Zongtang," vol 46, p 36) [paragraph continues]

The correct views upheld by Zuo Zongtang, Wang Wenshao and others gained support from Wen Xiang, minister of defense, who was in authority. Wen Xiang said: "We should take Wuyuan as the headquarters to appease the Hui population in the south and the Monggols in the north, so as to guard against the British and Russian invasion. This is truly a long-term plan for strengthening border defense." So, he "prevailed over all dissenting opinions and strongly advocated exterminating the invaders." (Li Yunlin's "Strategy for the Western Borders" carried in volume 7 of Luo Zhengjun's "A Chronicle of Zuo Zongtang's Life") The debate between coastal defense and land border defense ended with the triumph of the patriotic stand. On 3 May 1885 (the 28th day of the 3d month of 1st year of Guangxu emperor's reign), Zuo Zongtang was appointed "inspector general in charge of military affairs in Xinjiang." This raised the curtain on the recovery of Xinjiang.

During the debate which lasted for 6 months, the focus of contention fell on four questions: Is it possible to pay simultaneous attention to "coastal defense" and "land border defense"? Judging by the current situation, where should emphasis be placed? Does the loss outweigh the gain if Xinjiang is to be recovered? Is it possible to recover Xinjiang?

The debate between "coastal defense" and "land border defense" was kindled by the "raising of funds for the army." To raise funds for coastal defense, some people suggested broadening sources of income and reducing expenditure by means of "opening up coal and iron mines," "improving the salt industry," "increasing tax on imported goods" and "cutting expenses on both domestic and foreign affairs." However, Li Hongzhang and company refused to actively solve the problems in fund raising. Under the pretext of financial crisis, they set "coastal defense" and "land border defense" against each other and opposed paying simultaneous attention to both. Having an ulterior motive, Li Hongzhang said: "With our limited financial resources, we have to build the far-flung coastal line in the southeast and support the expeditionary army in the northwest. We surely will be exhausted." ("Memorials to the Throne" in "Collected Works of Li Hongzhang," vol 24, p 19) This was strange logic holding that only by sacrificing "land border defense" would it be possible to strengthen "coastal defense." If we removed our defense works on the northwest and opened the door to let the bandits in while strengthening our coastal defense in the southeast according to Li Hongzhang's logic, what good would this do? Zuo Zongtang and others firmly opposed this fallacy and unequivocally pointed out: "Coastal defense in the east and land border defense in the west are equally important." ("Memorials to the Throne" in "Collected Works of Zuo Zongtang," vol 46, p 32) Of course, "equal importance" did not mean equal exertion of effort. This involved the question concerning the urgency of the matter and the availability of funds. Zuo Zongtang pointed out: "Some people suggest cutting the funds for the expeditionary army which had gone beyond the Great Wall and using the funds for coastal defense instead. This suggestion is reasonable if coastal defense is a matter of much greater importance than today's land border defense and the funds for the Gansu army are much greater than the funds for today's coastal defense." (ibid, pp 33-34) The actual situation was not so. At that time, the "Taiwan incident" had just been settled and coastal defense in the southeast was no longer a matter of great importance. On the contrary, large areas on the northwestern borders had been lost and the situation there continued to get worse. Moreover, military funds were lacking and the soldiers were owed provisions and pay amounting to 3 million liang in cash a year. The outcome would be unimaginable if funds were not raised to pay the army.

To attain the goal of stopping the expedition and cutting military funds, Li Hongzhang cried out: "No harm will be done to the country if Xinjiang is not recovered." He even expressed objection to the conquest of Xinjiang during the reign of Qianlong emperor, saying that "This was a worthless deed because this acquisition of a vast area of wasteland will cause a financial burden on the state for centuries." ("Memorials to the Throne" in "Collected Works of Li Hongzhang," vol 24, p 19) His followers echoed his view un-animously. Chong Shi, minister of justice, immediately agreed, saying that although Xinjiang "could be recovered for the time being," "the vast wilderness will do us no good." (Chong Shi: "Request for Stopping the Western Expedition and Raising Funds for Coastal Defense" carried in the "Archives on Matters Concerning Defense") [paragraph continues]

Bao Yuanshen, governor of Shanxi, also followed suit, saying that "this is like intensively treating one's wounded limbs while neglecting one's internal injuries, and I think that the internal injuries will get worse before the wounded limbs are healed," and "we will come to the same end if we spend money on the borders while neglecting the interior." ("Annals of the Reign of Guangxu Emperor") Those who advocated war refuted the fallacies that "Xinjiang is useless" and "the loss outweighs the gain." They said: Not an inch of our country's land should be given to foreigners. "A country has its territories and adopts a policy according to the situation." Moreover, "From Urumqi in the north to Aksu in the south, soil is fertile, water is plentiful and local production thrives." ("Memorials to the Throne" in "Collected Works of Zuo Zongtang," vol 46, p 35) This land should not be described as "a vast area of wasteland." Strategically, Xinjiang is like a shield to the interior. "If China does not recover Urumqi, the Russians will advance step by step, threatening China's defense in the north and the west." "Then, it will be impossible for China to close its doors and defend itself." ("Events During the Reign of Guangxu Emperor," vol 4, p 2)

Was it possible to recover Xinjiang at that time? Influenced by Li Hongzhang's defeatist ideas, those who upheld the "theory of coastal defense" overestimated the enemy's strength and arbitrarily asserted that Xinjiang could not be recovered. They held that the Russians had occupied Ili, and A-gu-bai had colluded with the British, the Russians and the Turks. They said: "Our army is weak and the enemy has taken a firm foothold. Even if we reinforce our army, we still cannot be sure of victory." (Chong Shi: "Request for Stopping the Western Expedition and Raising Funds for Coastal Defense" carried in the "Archives on Matters Concerning Defense") "Judging by its strength at present, China should not put special emphasis on its western borders." "Even if China can recover Xinjiang now, it cannot retain it in the future." ("Memorials to the Throne" in "Collected Works of Li Hongzhang," vol 24, p 19) Those who advocated war were not frightened by the threatening words of Li Hongzhang and company. In his "Memorial Discussing Coastal Defense and Land Border Defense and Reporting on the Suppression and Pacification of Bandits and the Growing and Transportation of Grain in Areas Beyond the Great Wall" and his "Confidential Report to the Emperor," Zuo Zongtang analyzed in detail the conditions of our army and the enemy and suggested specific policies and methods. He believed that the prospects of the western expedition were bright if "simultaneous attention is paid to suppressing and pacifying the bandits" and "preparations are made for growing and transportation of grain."

To sum up, the so-called debate between "coastal defense" and "land border defense" did not reflect a difference in strategy and should not be regarded as a scramble for power and profit between two blocs. It was a controversy over the major issue of whether it is necessary to defend the country's territorial integrity and to protect the fundamental interests of the Chinese nation. In essence, it was a struggle between patriotism and national betrayal. If the ideas of Li Hongzhang and company were adopted, the northwestern borders at that time would be in danger and, invariably, endless harm would be done to our country. Even today, social imperialism which inherited the heirloom from the tsar talks a lot of nonsense, saying that "historical facts show that Chinese territories have never gone beyond Gansu and Sichuan Provinces on the west." ("13 June 1969 Statement of the Soviet Government" quoted from 9 October 1969 RENMIN RIBAO) Just think. If China's struggle to recover Xinjiang had failed a century ago, it is quite possible that the tsarist aggressors would have come close to China's Yumenguan Pass, glaring like a tiger eyeing its prey, and Zuo Zongtang's warning would have come true. Zuo Zongtang had warned: "If we cannot hold Xinjiang, our borders in Shaanxi, Gansu and Shanxi will be invaded and we will find it very hard to guard against invasion, and even our territories in the north will no longer be in peace." ("Memorials to the Throne" in "Collected Works of Zuo Zongtang," vol 50, p 76) In the debate on the question of whether it was necessary to recover Xinjiang, Zuo Zongtang, Wang Wenshao and others attached great importance to the motherland's territories and the national interest and refuted the absurdities that "borders are useless," "the loss outweighs the gain" and "our army will surely be defeated." Though at the advanced age of 65, Zuo Zongtang defied all obstacles and hardships and "assumed the arduous task of strengthening border defense." He boldly led the army on a western expedition, displaying his true patriotism and successfully defending the vast border areas in the northwest of the motherland. People will never forget his meritorious achievements.

HONGQI ON ELIMINATING INFLUENCE OF LEFTIST ERRORS

HK041324 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 4, 16 Feb 81 pp 7-11

[Article by Jing Dong [0079 2639]: "Continuc To Eliminate the Influence of Leftist Errors"]

[Text] The work conference held by the party Central Committee in December last year decided on the important policy of further implementing economic readjustment and achieving further political stability and unity. This policy is completely suitable for the actual economic and political situation in our country at present and is a continuation and development of the series of principles and policies laid down since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. We must seriously study and comprehend the spirit of this central work conference and firmly implement this spirit in our work in various fields.

We communists take dialectical materialism and historical materialism as our world outlook. Dialectical materialism and historical materialism tell us that matters which objectively exist and the history of human society always develop according to their own inherent laws. This development is independent of subjective human will. People can know and apply objective laws but can never repudiate objective laws. Therefore, when we think about problems and do things, we must seek truth from facts and proceed from reality at all times. We must not disregard the objective conditions and do things according to our subjective wishes. Even with good intentions, doing things without considering the objective conditions and according to one's subjective wishes will result in setbacks. As Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "If a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 1, p 261)

For a long time, we have done many stupid things which were divorced from reality under the guidance of the erroneous "leftist" principle, and this brought about great damage to the party, to the country and to the people. This teaches us a very profound lesson. The greatest achievement of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee was that it stressed proceeding from reality in everything, rectified the ideological line and started to correct "leftist" errors in the past, putting work in various fields onto the right track. Thus, after more than 2 years of efforts, we have achieved remarkable results in both the economic and the political fields and developed a good situation which has seldom occurred since the founding of the republic. People can recall that right after the smashing of the "gang of four," our country was in a condition of recovering from a serious illness. If the third plenary session had not put forth the principle of emancipating the mind, of activating the thinking process, of seeking truth from facts, of uniting and looking forward; if it had not highly acclaimed discussing the issue of practice being the sole criterion on truth; if it had not decided that the work focus of the whole party was to be shifted to the building of socialist modernization; if it had not proposed overcoming a serious defect in our economic management system, that is, the overconcentration of power; if it had not put forth a series of policy and economic measures to develop agricultural production; if the eight-character principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement had not been put forth in time shortly after the third plenary session: If it had not called for the strengthening of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system; if the great number of important questions left over from history, the questions of right and wrong concerning some prominent leaders and the cases of miscarriage of justice had not been investigated and resolved after the third plenary session; if... in short, if it had not been for the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session, how could we now have the very fine situation of political stability and unity, stable economic development and unprecedented lively ideology? [paragraph continues]

Practice in the past 2 years or so shows that our party's line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session totally conform with the actual situation in our country and fully reflect the people's wishes and demands.

However, the erroneous guiding principle of "leftism" has had us bound up for more than 20 years. The task of eliminating the influence of "leftist" errors is an arduous one. In order to make our subjective understanding more compatible with objective reality, we must still exert great efforts to eliminate the influence of "leftist" errors.

The central work conference decided that we must implement further readjustment in the economy. That means further rectifying "leftist" errors in economic work in the past. We all know that due to historical conditions before the liberation and due to the erroneous "leftist" principle implemented after the first 5-year plan, our national economy has always had the problem of disproportionate development. In addition, the 10 years of sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" brought about serious damage to the national economy. Furthermore, some unrealistic slogans that were put forth and some unrealistic things that were done in the first 2 years after the smashing of the "gang of four" led to imbalances in finance, credit, commodities and foreign exchange income and expenditure. Under such circumstances, the only thing to do is to seriously undertake readjustment, firmly stop projects which must be stopped and retrench construction projects to a sufficient extent in order to gain a firm foothold, to stabilize the overall situation and to regain the initiative to put the entire economy onto the right track of healthy growth. This is completely compatible with the general principle of rectifying leftist errors and proceeding from reality in everything laid down since the third plenary session.

Achieving further political stability is also a longstanding principle since the third plenary session. It should be remembered that from the late 1950's to the "Great Cultural Revolution," as a result of undue emphasis on grasping class struggle and the thesis that grasping class struggle was relevant to all kinds of work, political campaigns came one after the other and a political situation of stability and unity could not be formed. Since the third plenary session, our party has proceeded from reality, made a realistic analysis of the social conditions, arrived at the conclusion that although class struggle still exists, it is no longer the principal contradiction in our society, decided not to launch political campaigns anymore and also repeatedly stressed stability and unity. Thus, generally speaking, the political situation in our country is one of stability and unity. However, we must also know that there are still some elements of instability. For example, a handful of people who are bent on creating trouble have been discovered in some localities. They include remnants of the Lin Biao-Jiang cliques who are attempting to use the methods used during the "Great Cultural Revolution" to instigate trouble. Some of them have distributed reactionary leaflets and expressed antiparty and antisocialist views; some of them control illegal organizations and publications and even join forces to spread absurdities such as a bureaucratic class exists in our country and to clamor for a second "Great Cultural Revolution." Moreover, these people's activities often receive the sympathy and support of some people who resent, oppose or who overtly obey but covertly disobey the party's line, principles and policies. There are three kinds of people in the leadership group who provide these people with a protective umbrella. They are those who built their career by rebelling under the leadership of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," those who are heavily influenced by factional thinking and those who heavily indulged in beating, smashing and looting. To achieve further political stability, we must firmly deal blows, disintegrate and demoralize the remnant forces of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and elements who frenziedly conduct antisocialist activities and deal blows to and prevent all types of criminal activities and those activities which violate law and discipline. At the same time, we must conduct ideological education among the broad masses of party members and cadres and continue to eliminate the influence of leftist errors.

We say that the spirit of the recent central work conference is in conformity with the spirit of the third plenary session. Thus, does this mean that we need not pay attention to other erroneous tendencies? Certainly not. We must know that the purpose of opposing and rectifying "leftist" errors is to do a better job in upholding the socialist road, in upholding the people's democratic dictatorship, that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat, in upholding the party's leadership and in upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, to make our work more efficient and to gradually achieve socialist modernization. We must never correct one mistake only to commit another one. We must resolutely oppose and rectify all ideas and actions which run counter to the four basic principles.

Over the past 30 years or so, our party has attained great achievements in leading the people of the whole country to engage in socialist revolution and construction. Some people are not being truthful when saying that our party is devoid of any merit. People who say this are either ignorant or have ulterior motives. When we talk about the need to reform the leadership systems of the party and the state, to reorganize the leadership groups at various levels, to rectify unhealthy practices in the party, to oppose bureaucratism and privilege-seeking and so forth, it is for the purpose of upholding and strengthening the party's leadership in order to meet the requirements for building socialist modernization. In a large country such as China, without the strong leadership of the Communist Party, the country will inevitably be split up and will not be able to achieve anything. Whether inside or outside the party, any tendency which attempts to weaken, get rid of, eliminate or oppose the party's leadership is wrong and impermissible. We must sternly criticize and educate people who are guilty of erroneous thinking and actions.

Comrade Mao Zedong was a great Marxist and a great leader of the whole party, of the entire army and of the people of all nationalities of the whole country. His contributions are the principal aspect while his errors are only a secondary aspect. Such an evaluation is completely realistic. If we do not assess him in this manner, then we are not taking the Marxist attitude of seeking truth from facts. We can talk about Comrade Mao Zedong's errors during his latter years but we must be faithful to facts. We must carry forward the many fine ideas of Comrade Mao Zedong and we must firmly and unswervingly take the ideas of Mao Zedong which have been proven to be correct through practice as the guiding thought of the party and the country and develop them in our practice. Otherwise, the image of our party and our country will be damaged; the prestige of the party and the socialist system will be damaged; the unity of the whole party, the whole army and people of various nationalities in the whole country will disintegrate.

Ours is a socialist country. We must persist on the socialist road. In the modern history of our country, some progressive people had attempted to seek the road of national salvation along the line of western countries, but they all failed. Practice has showed that only socialism can save China. Over the past 30 years or so, earth-shaking changes have occurred in our country. Old China which was semicolonial and semifeudal and economically and culturally backward has been transformed into a socialist new China which is independent and self-reliant and which has a relatively comprehensive industrial structure and national economic structure. This is a universally acknowledged fact. Under the leadership of our party, the 1 billion people are valiantly marching forward along the road of socialism. This is the overall situation in our country. This overall situation must not be shaken. The purpose of readjusting the national economy and reforming the management system is to fully mobilize the enthusiasm of all sectors, to fully demonstrate the superiority of the socialist system and to smoothly conduct the building of the four modernizations. We must never allow deviations from the socialist road and the sabotage of the socialist economy under various pretexts. We must unswervingly take the socialist road and consolidate and develop the socialist economy.

Comrade Mao Zedong said: "The combination of democracy for the people and dictatorship over the reactionaries is the people's democratic dictatorship." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol IV, p 1, 412) [should be p 1, 364] In essence, the people's democratic dictatorship is the dictatorship of the proletariat. During the time Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were wreaking havoc, the people's democratic rights were seriously trampled upon. Thus, we have been stressing carrying out democracy and truly making the people masters of the country since the third plenary session. At present, we have not done enough in this aspect. We must continue our efforts. However, while continuing to carry out democracy and safeguarding the people's exercising of their democratic rights, we must also strengthen the unified leadership of the party and the state, strengthen the socialist legal system and strengthen the state machinery of the people's democratic dictatorship. We must resolutely oppose extreme democratization and the anarchistic tendency and firmly deal blows to all antiparty and antisocialist activities and to all types of criminal activities in order to maintain political stability and normal production order, work order and social order. Otherwise, not only would economic readjustment be difficult to implement, the people's democratic rights and even their right to live will be jeopardized.

In short, we must continue to oppose and rectify leftist errors while also paying attention to opposing and overcoming other erroneous tendencies that might actually emerge. Since the third plenary session, the party has been doing this. Shortly after the third plenary session was held, Comrade Deng Xiaoping gave an important speech on behalf of the party Central Committee, explicitly pointing out the necessity of upholding the four basic principles. This event is well-known to everyone. However, in our propaganda on the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session, we did not actively, forcefully and convincingly propagandize the four basic principles. We did not sternly criticize and forcefully struggle against some erroneous ideas and tendencies which violate or even oppose the four basic principles. Two situations exist at present: first, some people think that while implementing the spirit of the third plenary session, emancipating the mind and rectifying "leftist" errors, we need not pay attention to upholding the four basic principles; second, some people believe that in order to uphold the four basic principles, we cannot continue the emancipation of the mind and cannot oppose and rectify "leftist" errors. These comrades hold that the spirit of the third plenary session has changed. Actually, this is a misunderstanding of the spirit of the third plenary session and of the recent central work conference. Of course, bourgeois liberalization, extreme individualism, anarchism and all types of criminal activities hamper and destroy socialist construction. The recent central work conference stressed that we must adopt effective measures to struggle against these erroneous ideas and practices. This is absolutely necessary. However, generally speaking, we must still rectify "leftist" errors. Moreover, it is impossible to overcome these erroneous ideas and practices under the guidance of "leftist" thinking. We must be clear about this question ideologically. Otherwise, we will not be able to correctly comprehend the spirit of the central work conference and thus, will not be able to achieve the unity of the subjective and the objective and will develop shortcomings and commit errors in work.

Naturally, it is also not true to say that the spirit of the recent central work conference is no different from the spirit of the third plenary session. By saying that the general principle of rectifying leftist errors and of everything proceeding from reality has not changed does not mean that the concrete work plans and every policy and measure adopted are the same. The objective world is developing and the people's understanding of the objective world is also developing. If the situation has changed and our understanding has developed, work plans must be tailored to suit the new situation and some concrete policies and measures must be correspondingly readjusted and supplemented. This is absolutely normal and is quite necessary. [paragraph continues]

For example, after more than 2 years of practice since the third plenary session and with further exposure of the damage done by the erroneous "leftist" guiding principle, people have come to have a clearer understanding of the conditions in our country and a more profound sense of importance and urgency about further economic readjustment. Under such conditions, is it not proceeding from reality to slow down a bit the pace of reforming the economic structure and the economic system and to stress doing a good job in grasping economic readjustment for a time? Take another example. We have adopted many policies and measures in an attempt to enliven the economy. Now that the economy has been enlivened, in order to make it remain lively but not chaotic, we have put forth the task of strengthening management and restricting some economic activities which are harmful to the socialist economy and which adversely affect the market mechanism. Are these not necessary? This change represents a development and an improvement. Of course, it is not good for policies to be changing all the time. Such changes must be avoided. However, policy cannot also remain static. If the situation has changed while the policies and measures remain the same, it will result in stagnation and ossification. This contradicts the objective law of development of matter. We must adopt a developmental viewpoint in looking at problems and looking at the party's policy changes. We must not negate past policies without first doing an analysis just because some new policies are now being enforced. Since the third plenary session, some comrades whose minds are ossified or semiossified have not totally agreed with and have not had a thorough understanding of the party's line, principles and policies. Since they see the party Central Committee adopting some policies and measures in view of the new situation, they say that those people in the party are wrong and are elements who want to settle old scores. These comrades' thinking and attitude are weird. With this kind of thinking and attitude, it will be impossible for them to correctly understand and implement the spirit of the central work conference. This is a situation which calls for serious attention.

At present, the people's thinking is very lively. A situation of liveliness and vitality which is unprecedented since the founding of the People's Republic has emerged. This is an important indication of the very fine political situation. At the same time, we must also see that among the various kinds of views and in various kinds of discussions, there are correct things and incorrect things. There seems to be some ideological confusion. However, on the whole, the most important question is still how to correctly understand the situation in our country and how to understand the party's line, principles and policies. Some people think that this ideological confusion was created by the emancipation of the mind. This is obviously wrong. Essentially, to emancipate the mind is to change the situation of theory being divorced from reality and of the subjective being separated from the objective and to make ideology conform with reality and the subjective conform with the objective. Practice is constantly developing. There is no limit to the emancipation of the mind. In this sense, we cannot say that the emancipation of the mind has been excessive. The discussion on practice as the sole criterion of truth has enabled people to break away from modern superstition, to be emancipated from the fetters of leftist errors--particularly the error of "two whatevers"--and to consider and solve problems in a down-to-earth manner. This has created a great motive force in our work on various fronts. This is an undeniable fact. If we have to say that the people's ideological confusion is related to the emancipation of the mind, then, the main thing is that there are still some comrades whose minds are not emancipated enough. These comrades are heavily influenced by leftist errors. When thinking about problems and doing things, they cannot do without the old conventions. They are unable to proceed from reality and study the new situation and new problems. Thus, they lack a common language with the majority of the cadres and masses. This is one important reason for the so-called ideological confusion. On the other hand, some people have misconceptions about the emancipation of the mind and even distort it. For example, some people think that the emancipation of the mind can be divorced from the four basic principles. They even say that upholding the four basic principles will obstruct the emancipation of the mind. Some people think that if we want to carry out democracy, we cannot talk of centralization or the legal system. They claim that centralization and the legal system will hamper the carrying out of democracy.
[paragraph continues]

Some people think that to implement the "double hundred" principle, we cannot criticize erroneous things. They mistake justified criticism for wielding a big stick. Actually, all these run counter to the emancipation of the mind. On the surface, people with this viewpoint seem to be very "emancipated." In reality, their minds are under the rigid restriction of bourgeois and petty bourgeois liberalism, anarchism and extreme individualism. Some people have gone very far in this respect, to the extent of opposing the four basic principles. This amounts to equating the emancipation of the mind with bourgeois liberalism and to jeopardizing the implementation of the third plenary session's line, principles and policies from another erroneous direction. To solve the problem of ideological confusion, we must strengthen ideological and political work among the broad masses of party members, cadres and masses to enable everyone to further emancipate their minds, to rectify their understanding of the party's line, principles and policies and to get rid of those erroneous things which run counter to the party's line, principles and policies.

It takes a lot of effort to be really able to proceed from reality in doing everything. Understanding the principle of everything proceeding from reality does not automatically mean that one is able to proceed from reality in doing things. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought tells us that people's understanding of the objective world cannot be divorced from practice. It is only through practice that people can verify truth and develop truth. Thus, to uphold the principle of everything proceeding from reality and of seeking truth from facts, we must engage in practice, go down among the masses, strengthen investigations and studies and constantly sum up experiences and lessons. When we say the longstanding erroneous guiding principles in our work were "leftist" errors, this is a conclusion derived from practical experiences. With so many years of painful practical experiences, we have finally come to see clearly the serious problems of guiding principles being divorced from reality. The policy of the recent central work conference was formulated on the basis of summing up the practical experiences of the past 2 years. To truly understand the Central Committee's policies, we must integrate them with the working conditions and the ideological situation in our respective areas, departments and units, seriously study and discuss relevant documents of the central work conference and do a good job in summing up our practical experiences. To make a realistic analysis of the economic and political situation, we must fully affirm our achievements and consolidate results already gained on the one hand, and keep a sober mind, see the existing problems and seek solutions according to the requirements of the central work conference on the other. If we have a half-baked understanding of the actual situation, we will not be able to correctly understand and implement the Central Committee's principles.

At present, the whole party, whole army and people of all nationalities in the whole country are studying and implementing the spirit of the central work conference. This is the most important thing at present. Through studying and implementing the spirit of the central work conference, there will be a great uplifting in the thinking of all party comrades and a great improvement in their work style. They shall be able to truly seek truth from facts, proceed from reality in everything, guide their actions with the world outlook dialectical materialism and historical materialism and lead the masses to work with one heart and one mind to accomplish the great mission of implementing further economic readjustment and achieving further political stability and unity, which is of paramount historical significance.

AFP REPORTS HONGQI DISCUSSING POLITICAL SITUATION

OW051112 Hong Kong AFP in English 1039 GMT 5 Mar 81

[By Elisabeth Chang]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar (AFP)--Some 20 million Chinese are still regarded as outcasts by the socialist regime, the Communist Party fortnightly theoretical journal RED FLAG hinted today.

In a long article on the domestic political situation the journal said that "over 98 percent of the population could be rallied to the Communist Party but that there should be a clampdown on a small minority of real class enemies."

The class struggle, a theme which had been mothballed in the media over the past two or three years is now making a forceful comeback. For the first time in a long while RED FLAG said today that the class struggle was also reflected "to a certain extent" within the Communist Party, after admitting that "contradictions" and "struggles" existed. There are currently some 38 million Communist Party members, nearly half of whom joined during the Cultural Revolution.

The theoretical journal, in passing, lashed out at the Maoist wing of the regime for "having exaggerated" Hua Guofeng's role in the smashing of the so-called gang of four in October 1976. Mr Hua, himself a member of this wing, is about to step down as party chairman to be replaced by the current party General Secretary Hu Yaobang, a protege of China's de facto ruler Deng Xiaoping. Other major points of the RED FLAG article also include a new interpretation of Mao Zedong, who remains the regime's dominant figure. "No party member dead or alive has surpassed Mao's merits," the RED FLAG commentator said while recalling, as is now customary, that China's "Great Helmsman" had made "mistakes" in the autumn of his life.

The journal meanwhile blasted dissidents, accusing them of trying to institute a two-party system and to abolish the dictatorship of the proletariat in China. Social unrest questioning the very foundations of the communist regime recently surfaced particularly among workers and students in various Chinese provinces.

Authorities fear this agitation may spread and lead to a Polish-style crisis in view of the regime's current unpopularity. It also conceded for the first time there were indeed "disturbances" in some regions, but stressed this was a development "difficult to avoid in view of the size of the country." "We think we can resolve the contradictions which emerged within the people through normal channels," said the commentator, who expressed opposition to any form of unrest.

Two Chinese newspapers recently hinted authorities were considering setting strict bounds for the liberties theoretically enjoyed by the Chinese citizenry, such as the right to strike and to hold demonstrations.

GUANGMING RIBAO ARTICLE ON STABILITY, UNITY

HK030132 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Jia Chunfeng [6328 2504 1496] and Teng Wensheng [3326 2429 3932]: "On Strengthening Stability and Unity"]

[Text] To achieve and consolidate a political situation of stability and unity and work in concert to carry out socialist modernization are the strong and unshakable convictions of the comrades of the whole party and the people of the whole country formed from the painful lessons of the 10 years of turmoil. They also constitute the irreversible trend of the development of history.

Since the "gang of four" were smashed, and especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, our party has adopted important political, economic and organizational measures, led the people of the whole country to turn chaos to order, and carried out a whole series of very successful work. This has been achieved amid extremely difficult and complex historical conditions. Our country has put an end to the long period of political turmoil, and initially attained the long-desired political situation of stability and unity and liveliness and vigor. The work focus of the party and state has shifted to socialist modernization. This is a great new turning-point in history. The political situation of stability and unity has not been easily attained. [paragraph continues]

It is an indispensable basis for our advance in carrying out modernization and an extremely important guarantee for developing the socialist cause. However, we must soberly realize that there are many problems and difficulties facing us that we must continue to solve, and that the political situation of stability and unity requires further consolidation and development. In these circumstances, every comrade must further deepen ideological understanding of the importance of stability and unity and take personal practical action to preserve and develop the political situation of stability and unity.

It is impossible to carry out the tremendous task of national economic readjustment in an orderly and measured way if there is no stability and unity. The further readjustment of the national economy we are now carrying out is a healthy and sober readjustment, which is aimed at solving the problem of serious imbalance in the national economy, eliminating the potential dangers, switching our economic work from passive to active, and ensuring that our modernization advances along the path of steady and healthy development. This readjustment involves the overall situation, affects every aspect of social life, and touches on the interests of the central authorities, the localities, the enterprises and the individuals. This requires that we act with unanimity, regard the overall situation as the most important thing, correctly handle the relations between the state, the collective and the individual, strengthen the necessary centralization and unity, unify our understanding and action on a whole series of major issues, oppose lack of organization and discipline, and oppose anarchism and extreme individualism, in order to help to effectively and promptly solve the actual and ideological problems that crop up in the course of readjustment and ensure the smooth progress of readjustment work. This means to say that economic readjustment must be carried out on the basis of stability and unity. Whether the political situation of stability and unity continues to be consolidated or suffers sabotage is the key to the success or failure of this readjustment. It is quite impossible to carry out readjustment if the political situation of stability and unity suffers sabotage and society is in turmoil, with interference coming from this quarter and that, and everyone going his own way and laying down his own policy.

If there is no stability and unity, it is impossible to carry out socialist political construction in an orderly and measured way, develop socialist democracy and put the socialist legal system on a sound basis. This is because the building of democracy and legal system is an extremely arduous and complex task. This task requires that, under unified party leadership, we seriously sum up the experiences of history, organize the forces of all sectors, conduct investigation and study, and carry out the work in a planned and measured way. It is unimaginable that democracy could be systematized and legalized or that our legal system could be perfected in a situation of turmoil.

In short, consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity and maintaining excellent order in society, production, work, teaching, scientific research, and mass life represent the political premise for carrying out socialist modernization. With this political premise we can achieve everything attainable in a planned way, constantly press forward the cause of modernization, and gradually satisfy the needs of the masses' material and spiritual life. If there is order, we can progress. If there is a turmoil we cannot progress, we can only retrogress, and the only result would be to seriously damage and even bring to naught our cause of modernization. This is the painful and valuable lesson we have learned from the 10 years of turmoil; it is objective truth that has been proven by practice over a long period of time.

It is not only essential, it is also completely possible to achieve and maintain for a long time a political situation of stability and unity in our country. There is a fully adequate basis for this.

Ours is a socialist country. We have eliminated the exploiting system and class, abolished the private ownership of the means of production, and initially instituted the principle of distribution according to work. Socialist public ownership economy predominates in the entire national economy and is the leading factor in it. Our production aim is to satisfy the ever-growing needs of the people's material and spiritual life. [paragraph continues]

As Comrade Deng Xiaoping has said: "Since we have no exploiting class and system here, the whole of the national income is used for the whole of society and a considerable proportion of it is directly distributed to the people." This means that the fundamental economic interests of the whole body of the people are identical, and the identity of these fundamental economic interests also determines the identity of their fundamental political interests. On the basis of enjoying in common various forms of the rights of ownership and distribution over the means of production, our people enjoy the right to manage state and social affairs, and have truly become the masters of the state and society. We have political equality, and there are only differences in social division of work; there are no differences between high and low and noble and base. We have formed a new-style relationship of comradeship and friendly cooperation. On the basis of identity of fundamental economic and political interests, our people, our people and their leaders--our party and government, and our people and their protectors--our army, all have common ideals and aims in seeking and achieving their future common interests; they have common morals and discipline in expressing and preserving their common interests, and take common action and wage common struggle to attain and develop their common interests. All these things that are in common are the essential points of superiority in our socialist society; they are the most profound source of strength and the objective basis for being able to attain and preserve for a long time a political and social situation of stability and unity; and they are things that cannot possibly be possessed by capitalist society and other societies under exploiting class rule. No matter what it does, capitalism cannot rid itself of the superprofits of millionaires; it cannot rid itself of exploitation and rapacity; and it cannot avoid all kinds of extremely serious crimes, degeneracy and hopelessness; it cannot form common ideals, morals and discipline. This essential superior point of socialist society, this objective basis for stability and unity, is certainly not mere theorizing, it has been proven by vivid facts in socialist revolution and construction since the founding of the state. Fundamentally speaking, the reason why we have achieved tremendous success in our socialist cause in the past 30 years and more and have been able to overcome serious setbacks and difficulties after they occurred and resume the road of healthy development is that we have relied on party leadership and on this essential superior point of socialist society.

Of course, the identity of the people's fundamental interests certainly does not mean that a political situation of stability and unity can come about naturally. There are all kinds of different contradictions among the people and in society. The process of attaining, consolidating and developing a political situation of stability and unity is a process of ceaselessly recognizing and handling the contradictions in our society and eliminating factors that hamper stability and unity. Whether we correctly understand and handle the different contradictions in society is directly related to whether a political situation of stability and unity can be attained, consolidated and developed and to the degree of our achievements in these respects. Practical experience since the founding of the state has fully proven this point.

Since the exploiting class as a class has been eliminated in our country, class struggle is no longer the chief contradiction in our society. However, the class struggle has certainly not completely ended, and it still exists to a certain degree. There are still counterrevolutionaries and hostile elements in society, there are all kinds of criminal elements who gravely sabotage socialist order, there are new exploiting elements who go in for corruption, embezzlement and speculation, and there are also a very few remnants of the old exploiting class who cling to their reactionary stand. Their continued existence and reemergence is linked to the influence of the exploiting system and class in our history, and also to the influence of the exploiting system and class on the international scene. Hence, the people's struggle against these elements is still in the category of class struggle, it is a kind of remnant class struggle. Although the situation now is very different from the period before the exploiting class had been eliminated, while the general trend of the struggle is to weaken, this remnant class struggle will go on for quite a long time. In the light of past experiences and lessons, we should not expand this class struggle, and still less should we regard it as the main contradiction in socialist society; we must avoid repeating the mistake of inflating the class struggle. [paragraph continues]

However, we certainly cannot view this class struggle lightly or treat it in a casual way just because it is no longer the main contradiction in society. At present people can see very clearly the objective facts of this class struggle. If we lack high vigilance, fail to curb and ban, fail to deal resolute blows or to take the necessary legal and economic sanctions against the sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries, hostile elements and remnant forces of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," against economic criminal activities of corruption and embezzlement, speculation, and formation of smuggling gangs, and against corrosion by the ideology and corruption culture of the domestic and international bourgeoisie, but instead allow all these things to run rampant, spread and grow, the situation of stability and unity we have initially attained will then suffer fresh sabotage and cannot be consolidated and developed. Our cause of modernization will then be in very great danger.

Apart from contradictions of the nature of class struggle, there are also many economic, political, cultural and other categories of contradictions in our society that are not of the nature of class struggle. In the final analysis, a large part of these are expressed as contradictions between different specific interests, on the basis of the identity of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, and of different sections of the people. The emergence of these contradictions is closely linked to the various forms of ownership in the present stage of socialism in our country, to the principle of distribution according to work, and also to the fact that this principle can only be initially implemented in our country at present, to differences in division of labor in society, and to the imbalances in economic and cultural development between different regions and nationalities. It is also inseparable from the fact that the socialist system has not yet been perfected in China. This is one aspect of the situation. Another aspect is that contradictions in understanding arise from differences in people's intellectual accomplishments, practical experiences, cognition, ideological methods and so on. These contradictions are mainly expressed as contradictions between correct and incorrect understanding and between progressive and backward understanding; they are expressed as contradictions between different views and opinions on specific ways, measures and methods for handling work and problems, under the premise of upholding the socialist road. Although these contradictions are not of the nature of class struggle, we must have a sober and all-round understanding of them and handle them seriously and properly. Historical and current experiences all show that if we treat these contradictions in a casual way and fail to deal with them properly, this may cause the contradictions to sharpen and clashes of various kinds may occur, and they may even develop to the form of open antagonism, which would thus seriously affect and harm the political situation of stability and unity. At present our economy needs to be readjusted and we need to carry out reforms in the party and state systems in a measured way. We are facing many problems and there are very great difficulties. In these circumstances, it is a task of even greater extreme importance, difficulty and complexity to correctly understand and handle these contradictions. We must profoundly study these contradictions, devise practical measures and methods, including economic, political, administrative and legal, in light of the circumstances, and apply convincing ideological work and various kinds of democratic measures to solve them properly.

From all this we can see that only if we always correctly understand and handle the class struggle within a certain scope and the various contradictions not of the nature of class struggle that exist in all fields, and promptly change negative factors hampering stability and unity into positive factors can the situation of stability and unity be ceaselessly consolidated and developed on a sound political basis.

Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the Central Committee has stipulated a whole series of Marxist-Leninist principles and policies; unswervingly implementing these principles and policies is the fundamental guarantee for correctly understanding and handling the various contradictions in society and promoting stability and unity and modernization. Here, we want to dwell on the importance of correctly interpreting and carrying out the two principles put forward by the third plenary session on emancipating the mind and developing socialist democracy for strengthening stability and unity.

So-called emancipating the mind demands that our comrades be emancipated from the ideological fetters of the religious dogma of superstition created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," from the bindings of the erroneous leftist theories and practice of the "Great Cultural Revolution," and from a mental state of ossification or semiossification, to ensure that our thinking conforms to reality and the subjective to the objective, and that we truly establish the dialectical materialist ideological line of seeking truth from facts. The facts since the third plenary session have proven that it is precisely because we have carried out the principle of emancipating the mind, persistently taken practice as the sole criterion for testing truth, destroyed superstition, and turned chaos to order, that we have achieved unprecedented unity of the whole party and the whole people on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. However, two erroneous trends worthy of attention have appeared in actual life. Unless we overcome these two trends, it will be extremely disadvantageous for continuing to carry out the principle of emancipating the mind and further attaining stability and unity.

The first of these erroneous trends is to set emancipation of the mind against upholding the four basic principles, and to hold that upholding the four basic principles will hamper and limit emancipation of the mind, and hence proceeding to advocate that these "conventions" should be broken down. We must certainly not underestimate the harmful nature of this trend. The true essence of this trend means guiding people to rid themselves of the four basic principles, especially party leadership, in pursuit of so-called absolute "freedom of thought." People with the slightest common knowledge of Marxism and historical experiences know that at all stages of human development any freedom is relative, being determined and limited by social conditions, and that there has never been, nor could there ever be, unconditional and unlimited so-called absolute freedom. Comrade Zhou Enlai said when explaining the issue of freedom of thought: "Bourgeois democracies only have bourgeois freedom of thought, and the workers and peasants there have no freedom of thought. In our state of new democracy, the masses have full freedom of thought. So long as it is not reactionary thought, any thought is allowed to exist." (Underlining added by the quoter. "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai" vol 1 p 341) Comrade Zhou Enlai put it very clearly and very correctly. In our society reactionary thought and sayings do not enjoy the freedom to exist and develop, this is the basic limitation in our freedom of thought and speech. Upholding the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat, Communist Party leadership, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought represents the fundamental interests of the state and people, and there can be no wavering in this. If we talk about emancipation of the mind in isolation from these four basic principles and fail to criticize and struggle against reactionary sayings opposed to the four basic principles, the result can only be to cause confusion among the people, endanger stability and unity, and endanger the people's fundamental interests. In fact, this erroneous trend has already provided certain people who want to plunge the world into chaos with conditions they can use. Should we not pay serious attention to this and be highly vigilant against it?

The other erroneous trend is to uphold the two "whatevers" viewpoint and to openly or secretly boycott the principle of emancipating the mind. People with this idea hold that if emancipation of the mind is advocated this will mean going beyond "the conventions" and will lead to the negation of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The main reason for the emergence of this trend is that the thinking of certain comrades, who have been very deeply poisoned by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," remains on the political track of the "Great Cultural Revolution," and stays in an ossified state in which they fail to distinguish between correct and incorrect, want to indiscriminately follow the conventions in everything, fail to respect practice, and refuse to acknowledge the development of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in the new practice of society. Hence they feel completely out of tune with the new historical turning-point and with the principles, policies and line stipulated since the third plenary session. They hold that these things are "rightist," and constitute "retrogression." [paragraph continues]

As a result they blow cold winds among the cadres and masses and spread doubts and feelings of antagonism. As with the first trend, we must not underestimate the harmful nature of this trend either. This trend of religious dogma which means cutting the ties between Marxism and the masses has always been a political and ideological factor in causing splits and chaos and a base for fostering sectarianist and factional activities that sabotage stability and unity. Engels gave a profound exposition on this point. He said, "Turning Marxism into dead dogma" "can only create a sect, nothing else." ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels" vol 38 p 419) "True movements are carried out outside this religion, moreover they depart from it further and further." (Complete Works of Marx and Engels" vol 38 p 94) To continue to constantly develop Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in the course of practice and strengthen the ideological foundation of stability and unity, we must completely eliminate the remnant influence of the dogmatic religion of the two "whatevers."

We have already stated that developing socialist democracy must be done on the basis of stability and unity. In turn the development of socialist democracy is the reliable guarantee for consolidating and developing stability and unity. The two are complementary. In order to effectively develop socialist democracy, at present we particularly need to strengthen our correct ideological understanding on the following points.

First, we must both understand that developing socialist democracy is an urgent task, and also understand that it is an arduous task that will take a long time to accomplish. The institution of political democracy and economic modernization in China comes under the same social process. The level of development of democracy is constrained by a whole series of factors in social life, and is determined by a whole series of social factors, such as the development level of productive force, the level of application of the fruits of science and technology, the levels of culture and awareness of the masses, national and historical characteristics and so on and so forth. We need time, knowledge, practical experience and a new mental approach in order to carry out democratic reforms of the state and systematize democracy. We must fully understand this point. We can only press forward the process of instituting democracy in a planned and measured way within the limits imposed by objective conditions. It is obviously unrealistic to seek to act in too great a hurry, pay no heed to objective conditions and attempt to attain a high degree of democracy all at once; in that case chaos is bound to result, which will not benefit social and political stability and unity or the development of democracy.

Second, we must soberly understand that in seeking more perfect specific forms of socialist democracy we must focus our vision on our socialist practice and on the present and the future, not on the past. There are basic differences in nature and content between socialist and bourgeois democracy. Socialist democracy is based on public ownership of the means of production, and its state system is to have all the people acting as masters of the country. Bourgeois democracy is democracy for the minority, based on capitalist private ownership; it is rule and oppression by the bourgeoisie over the proletariat and other laboring people. Democracy of different nature and content takes different forms. Actually, we should borrow from and inherit certain beneficial forms of bourgeois democracy. There is no doubt about that. This is because some of these beneficial forms are the fruits of the struggle of the masses and the bourgeoisie together against feudal autocracy, while others are the fruits of the long struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie under the capitalist system. However, we certainly cannot erase the differences in nature between socialist and bourgeois democracy just on account of borrowing from and inheriting these beneficial things, nor can we completely affirm the whole of bourgeois democracy and copy it in entirety without analyzing it, simply and mechanically transplant it into our social life and regard it as the panacea for solving all our problems of democratic forms. To act in that way is extremely irrational and also extremely dangerous; it is bound to cause confusion and clashes within our society and seriously endanger our social and political stability and the development of our socialist democracy and of the entire socialist cause. Our historic task is to strive to open up a new way from our socialist practice, in order to find a new, higher and more perfect democratic form. This new democratic form must conform to our socialist economic and political relations.

Here, we need to discuss whether the "four bigs," that is, mass contending and blooming, mass debates, and big-character posters, are in fact a form of socialist democracy. The people of our country have understood from personal experience that as an entity the "four bigs" do not constitute a good form of exercising democratic rights but are actually a form of causing social and political turmoil. This is because the "four bigs" imply a powerful political movement and have great compulsion; they do not enable the people to express their views in a democratic, ample and accurate way, but instead always turn into a tool used by certain people for suppressing other people from expressing their views and even slandering, framing, encircling and attacking and exercising dictatorship over them. The "four bigs" appeared by chance under special historical conditions; the literal meaning of the words "four bigs" cannot express their true meaning, which is virtually untranslatable. The third session of the fifth NPC was completely correct in abolishing the provision in the Constitution regarding the "four bigs." This is absolutely not a step backwards in instituting democracy in our country; it is actually a step forward. The whole world now knows that the people of our country now have many more channels, opportunities and guarantees for expressing their views than before. Our newspapers regularly publish criticisms and views expressed in letters from people and various sectors, and the people enjoy extensive freedom in letters and visits. In the future we will continue to create still more and better conditions and forms for ensuring that the masses can exercise their democratic rights. It is worth noticing that since the provision in the Constitution regarding the "four bigs" was abolished, some people in society are still hankering for them and intending to use this form to carry out social activities. This does not conform with the desires of the great majority of the people.

Third, we must correctly understand that strengthening socialist democracy is identical with strengthening party leadership and strengthening the socialist legal system and discipline; they absolutely cannot be set against each other. Our socialist democracy is exercised under leadership and is guaranteed by the legal system and constrained by discipline. Discarding party leadership, socialist legal system and discipline cannot result in socialist democracy but can only lead to sabotaging democracy, stability and unity and to a situation of anarchism. Our political system of people's democracy is built under party leadership, and it can only be developed and perfected under party leadership. People still clearly remember how during the "Great Cultural Revolution" the party committees were kicked aside to make revolution and a so-called "revolution" was stirred up; is it not very clear that if today we pursued democracy in isolation from party leadership some so-called "democracy" would be stirred up? The development of democracy depends on the whole body of the people spontaneously observing law and discipline and carrying out their duties. Observing law and discipline is the basic condition for enjoying democratic rights and freedom. Freedom is responsible behavior, it does not mean doing whatever one likes. If we separate enjoying democratic rights and freedom from carrying out duties, we will be unable to accomplish anything. If we pursue a freedom devoid of law, discipline and duties, we are bound to fall into the mire of anarchism, which will endanger our own democratic rights and freedom as well as social order. We must therefore wage resolute struggle against all phenomena of lack of organization, anarchism, and violation of socialist legal system and discipline. Only thus can we help to consolidate social and political stability and unity, carry out economic readjustment, and smoothly develop our country's socialist cause.

GONGREN RIBAO ON STRENGTHENING PARTY LEADERSHIP

HK040615 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Feb 81 p 3

[Part II of article by Song Zhenting [1345 2182 1656]: "Strengthening and Improving Party Leadership Is the Guarantee for Steadily Carrying Out the Modernizations"]

[Text] What Should We Rely on In Order To Realize Party Leadership?

In order to strengthen and improve party leadership, we must first of all make clear what party leadership is and what its scientific implications are. [paragraph continues]

That is, what should we rely on in order to realize party leadership? Some people may be surprised by this question and they may ask: Can this be a question? If we carefully observe the disruptions caused by the "leftist" line and particularly the extremely abnormal phenomena caused by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, we will understand that it is very important to thoroughly study this question and clarify the rights and wrongs. The lesson of the "Great Cultural Revolution" is that the Communist Party cannot support itself by creating superstitions or by relying on power. Superstition certainly can confuse people's minds for a period of time. However, such confusion will not last long. Power can certainly coerce people into doing things, but it will not win their support. Revolutionary truth is the only thing that has vitality. Lenin said: "Leadership should not be retained by virtue of having power, but by the virtue of authority, energy, greater experience, greater versatility and greater talent." (Collected Works of Lenin, vol 6, p 212) By integrating this classical exposition with our experience over the previous years, I think that the following prerequisites are indispensable in achieving the party's correct leadership.

First, Party Leadership Depends on the Correctness of the Party's Theories

Our party was born and developed under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism. It was primarily due to our correct theories--the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought, an integration of Marxism-Leninism and the reality of the Chinese revolution--that we were able to lead the whole Chinese people to defeat both Chinese and foreign enemies and to achieve the victory of the new democratic revolution. The theories include seeking truth from facts, the mass line, self-reliance and hard work and plain living. Our party has gained the people's trust and support and has enjoyed a very high prestige among them. This has much to do with the correctness of its theories. However, after 1957, an erroneous ideological trend emerged in our party which ran counter to dialectical materialism. This adversely affected the correctness of our party's guiding principle, particularly during the 10 years of calamity. Being encouraged and propagated by Lin Biao, Kang Sheng, Chen Boda, Zhang Chunqiao and some others, this erroneous ideological trend developed into a subjective idealist "theory." This theory can be summed up as: Concerning the relationship between the material and the spiritual, ideology and willpower decide everything; as for the relationship between productivity and production relations, the production relationship decides everything; concerning the relationship between the base and the superstructure, the superstructure decides everything; as for the relationship between economic construction and class struggle, the class struggle decides everything; concerning the relationship between the people and leaders, leaders decide everything; as for the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, continuous revolution decides everything; concerning the question of socialist construction, subjective wishes and speed decide everything while objective economic law is ignored; on the question of training successors in the cause of proletarian revolution, the successor himself decides the future and the destiny. All these are manifestations of idealism and metaphysics which violate the fundamental principles of Marxism. Due to the emergence of these "theories" and the fact that they occupied a dominant position for a period of time, the party was unable to exercise correct leadership over the revolutionary cause. This tarnished the shiny image of the party. Around the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee when the whole party revealed the discussions on the criterion of truth, criticized the two "whatevers" and made arduous efforts, it began to resume dialectical materialism and exercise its leadership on the basis of correct theoretical guidance.

Second, the Party's Correct Leadership Should Be Based on the Correctness of Its Line, Principles and Policies

Party leadership, primarily its political leadership, is expressed in its line, principles and policies. Our historical experiences have repeatedly proved that the correctness of the line, principles and policies has a direct bearing on the success and failure of our cause.

Due to the repeated occurrences of the opportunist line during the democratic revolution, the party made several ill-advised moves and the revolutionary cause suffered setbacks. As a result, the party did not exercise correct leadership. Within the more than 20 years from the conclusion of the Zunyi meeting to the "Eighth CCP National Congress" in 1956, we achieved good results because our party's line was correct and our policies appropriate. This was the historical period in which our party was strong and we achieved the most brilliant results. From 1957 to the 10 years of catastrophe, the correct line of the "Eighth CCP National Congress" was violated and the "left" ideology was gradually developed into the "left" line. This inflicted suffering and disaster on the Chinese people. Practice has proven that only when the party adopts a correct line and correct policies can it become a real leading force of the class and the masses.

Third, the Party's Correct Leadership Depends on Party Members' Exemplary Vanguard Role and Good Work Style

The party's line, principles and policies must be implemented and practiced by party members and party cadres. The line and policies are abstract while actions of party members and party cadres are substantial. Thus, the masses judge the party and decide whether they should support it by the actions and words of party members and party cadres. If our party members adopt a good work style, are the first to suffer hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, always set a good example for the masses and always play an exemplary vanguard role, the masses will trust, support and follow them. As the old saying goes, "If a leader earnestly practices what he preaches, he will be obeyed without issuing any orders; if he does not, his orders will not be obeyed." This illustrates the above-mentioned argument. If our party work style is not good, if some party members are working for personal rather than public interests, if some party members do not work in a decent manner and do not speak in a rational way, if their actions are not in keeping with their promises, if they fail to set a good example for the masses and if some party members are even worse than ordinary people, the party will not enjoy the trust of the masses and will not be able to exercise correct leadership despite its correct line and policies. In this sense, the exemplary vanguard role of party members and party cadres will reflect the party's leading role. People have always summed up our party members' good work style in the following statements: be the first to suffer hardships and the last to enjoy comforts; be the first to charge forward and the last to retreat; fear neither hardship nor death. If we fail to work according to the above statements, how can the party's leadership be reflected?

Fourth, the Party's Correct Leadership Depends on Its Firm Friendship and Alliance With Nonparty Masses and Various Progressive Social Organizations

Marxism holds that party leadership, in a sense, is the correct unity and mutual trust among various allies built upon common fundamental interests. In our country, the most important thing is to establish a worker-peasant alliance and to consolidate it. Marx once said that in a peasant-dominated country, if the proletariat cannot gain the support of the peasant allies, they will inevitably be isolated. During the democratic revolution, our party led the peasants to correctly solve the land problem, the peasants' greatest concern. Thus, the peasants played an important role during the revolution. After the founding of the PRC, our party led the peasants to carry out collectivization, develop agricultural production and gradually improve the peasants' livelihood. The mistakes made during this period were corrected and the worker-peasant alliance was consolidated. After the third plenary session, due to the implementation of correct principles and policies in the rural areas, the enthusiasm of commune members was greatly mobilized. This is another vivid example.

Besides the peasant allies, the party must also form extensive alliances with the broad masses of intellectuals, democrats and other patriots. Previously, particularly during the "Great Cultural Revolution," due to the sabotage and disruptions of the "leftist" line, we did harm to many friends in various sectors. This caused grave losses. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," particularly since the third plenary session, we have corrected the "left" mistakes in all areas and resumed the united front so that the alliance between our party and other patriotic forces has been further consolidated and developed.

Fifth, the Party's Correct Leadership Depends on the Party's Unity, Solidarity, Organization and Discipline

In order to organize the class and the masses, the party must be united, disciplined and well-organized. The unity and solidarity of the party is the most essential prerequisite for leading millions of people to accomplish the tasks of revolution and construction. Otherwise, the party will be split and indulge in factionalism and violence as during the "Great Cultural Revolution." In that case, how can the party exercise correct leadership?

In order to achieve the centralized and united leadership of the party, we must uphold the organizational discipline that "the individual is subordinate to the organizations; the minority to the majority; the lower level to the higher level and the entire membership to the Central Committee." That the entire membership is subordinate to the Central Committee is the most important prerequisite and is the fundamental guarantee for implementing the party's line, principles and policies. This is because the party Central Committee is the force at the core leading the whole party and all the Chinese people. Without this force at the core, the party will lose its headquarters, we will be unable to take united actions and assume leadership over the cause of revolution and construction. At present, a small minority of comrades are setting democracy against centralized unity. This is erroneous. The strengthening of the party's centralized and united leadership and the full development of democracy always supplement each other. If we do not implement centralized unity on the basis of democracy, this centralized unity will not be consolidated. If we do not develop democracy under centralized guidance, this democracy will lead to anarchism and confusion. People can still remember clearly the turmoil and disasters during the 10 years of catastrophe. With the exception of those with ulterior motives, no one will allow such disasters to recur in China.

Sixth, the Party's Correct Leadership Depends on the Practice of Criticism and Self-Criticism

In the complicated and protracted course of revolution and construction, the party inevitably makes mistakes, or even serious mistakes. However, what should it do after making mistakes? The best method is to voluntarily conduct criticism and self-criticism, to uphold the truth and correct the mistakes. This is being responsible to the people and to history. Lenin said: "The attitude of a political party toward its own mistakes is one of the most important and surest ways of judging how earnest the party is and how it in practice fulfills its obligations toward its class and the toiling masses." (Selected Works of Lenin, vol 4, p 213) During the 32 years since the founding of the PRC, our party has led the people to win many major victories. However, it has also made many mistakes. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," and particularly since the third plenary session, our party has neither evaded nor concealed its mistakes. On the contrary, it has openly admitted them and resolutely corrected them. For example, it has reversed the unjust and wrong cases which affected nearly 1 billion people. This can only be achieved by a great and serious Marxist political party. Making mistakes and correcting them through criticism and self-criticism shows that the political party is full of vigor and vitality. Our party has proved by its own practice that it is able to apply the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to continuously eliminate its own filth and mistakes in order to exercise correct leadership over the people.

Seventh, in the Final Analysis, the Party's Correct Leadership Depends on Its Ability To Work for the People and To Achieve Tangible Material Benefits for Them

It is the Communist Party's objective to work for the interests of the people. If the party is not always concerned about the people and is not able to obtain material benefits for them, they will be disappointed and will think that the prospects of following the Communist Party are poor. Who is able to lead and who is not able to lead? The final choice will be made by the people. This is a law independent of man's will.

The people's interests can be divided into two categories: political and economic. Political interests refer to the people's decisionmaking rights. The party's responsibility is to support and guide the people to realize these rights by allowing them to participate directly in the management of state affairs so that the people will become the real masters of the state. Economic interests refer to the continuous development of production and continuous satisfaction of the people's daily growing material and cultural needs. The party's responsibility is to help and guide the people to correctly handle the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual. While considering the interests of the state and the collective, we must also consider the interests of the individual. While considering the long-term interests, we must also consider the immediate and tangible interests. Due to the disruption and sabotage of the ultraleftist line in previous years, the effort to satisfy the people's just demand for material benefits was criticized as "revisionism" while the people's basic means of earning a living was cut as "capitalist tails." Under these circumstances, the party's prestige was lowered. How could it exercise its correct leadership?

I think that only when the above seven prerequisites (of course, these are the major ones, there are some others) are fulfilled can we have correct leadership. Otherwise, if we lead by means of superstition, power and force, we will end up in failure. After the 10 years of calamity, it is completely necessary to talk about these simple truths.

GUANGDONG CLERK'S PROPOSAL GETS CENTRAL ATTENTION

OW031255 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0746 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--The seven-point proposal on increasing revenues and economizing expenditures recently put forward by Shen Qu, a clerk of the commercial credit department under the Qingyuan County branch of the People's Bank of China in Guangdong Province has aroused the special attention of leading comrades of the party Central Committee, the State Council and of other departments concerned.

After seeing the proposal, a leading comrade of the party Central Committee praised Shen Qu as "a comrade who shows concern for major affairs of the state in a down-to-earth manner" and pointed out that the proposal "reflects something which we should consider." A leading comrade of the State Council asked the General Office of the State Council to remind all departments concerned to study the proposal. After receiving the proposal, personnel of various departments concerned under the General Office of the CCP Central Committee pointed out that the proposal "shows very sound judgment" and "is very inspiring."

It was reported that three successive meetings were called by the People's Bank of China to study Shen Qu's proposal. The bank also publicly commended the fine spirit displayed by Shen Qu by making suggestions closely connected with the interests of the state and the actual conditions of the country.

Shen Qu has engaged in tax revenue and banking work for 30 years. He has repeatedly been selected as an advanced worker of his unit and of Qingyuan County. After conducting investigation and study in Qingyuan County for 2 months in late 1980, Shen Qu submitted his seven-point proposal in a letter addressed to the General Office of the CCP Central Committee.

Shen Qu's Proposal

OW031251 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0738 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--Shen Qu, a clerk of the commercial credit department under the Qingyuan County branch of the People's Bank of China in Guangdong Province, recently wrote a letter to the General Office of the CCP Central Committee, submitting a seven-point proposal on increasing revenues and economizing expenditures.

The seven-point proposal Shen Qu put forward after conducting investigation and study in his locality says in part:

1. It is necessary to collect profits or levy income tax from cadre reception centers at the provincial, prefectural (municipal) and county levels in order to strengthen the state's financial resources. It is suggested that the cadre reception centers retain 40 percent of their rental fees and turn in 60 percent to the state. Based on estimates of the income of cadre reception centers in Qingyuan County, the whole country can increase revenue's by 400 to 500 million yuan annually.
2. To economize state expenditures, sections and bureaus at the county level must not be allowed to have their own special sedans. The Qingyuan County branch's jeep, which had been allocated by higher authorities to meet operational needs, incurred expenditures totaling 5,130 yuan last year. Based on this figure, the 19 sections and bureaus in Qingyuan County spend an additional 97,470 yuan in administrative expenditures annually. Some 200 to 300 million yuan are spent on this expenditure annually in the country as a whole. It is suggested that by 1985 special sedans owned by all county sections and bureaus (except for certain particular units) be banned. Departments at the provincial and prefectural (municipal) levels must also exercise restraint in using special sedans so as to economize expenditures.
3. It is necessary to enforce financial and economic regulations and strictly forbid such unhealthy practices as arbitrarily increasing costs, illegally retaining profits and undermining the national economy. It is suggested that banks offer more medium- and short-term equipment loans with low interest so as to assist and provide funds necessary for reasonable construction of new buildings and expansion of hold ones, tapping production potentials and carrying out technical innovations.
4. It is necessary to quickly develop insurance business in order to increase state financial revenues and cut down expenditures. It is suggested that the party Central Committee instruct the departments concerned to adopt measures to launch insurance business in large, medium-sized and small cities, thereby economizing expenditures and increasing state revenues. It is estimated that by increasing revenues and economizing expenditures, insurance business will earn at least 1 billion yuan annually.
5. It is necessary to step up the production of goods in short supply and organize and initiate new enterprises in order to tap new financial resources. It is suggested that the party Central Committee organize the departments concerned to give priority to developing enterprises with sufficient raw material supply and capable of earning greater profits by producing goods in short supply. In this way, we will be able to tap new financial resources and increase state revenues.
6. It is necessary to correctly use foreign exchange funds and control the import of industrial products for civilian use.
7. It is necessary to strictly observe the tax law in order to take a firm hold on revenues. It is suggested that the party Central Committee strengthen leadership over all revenue departments, reinforce the contingent of tax personnel and collect all taxes that must be collected in order to replenish the state treasury.

YOUTH PAPER CALLS FOR LEARNING FROM LEI FENG

OWO51240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar (XINHUA)--CHINA YOUTH NEWS today calls on young people to learn from Lei Feng and help build a civilization imbued with the communist spirit. In a lengthy editorial the paper says Lei Feng, a young army squad leader who died on transport duty in August 1962, embodied the communist spirit of devotion to others, a spirit to be emulated not only in the 1960's, but also now and in the future.

In learning from Lei Feng, it adds, young people should foster devotion to the Communist Party and motherland and follow the socialist road steadfastly. They should link their own future closely with the socialist cause, place the interests of the people above everything, and consciously share the weals and woes of the party and the nation. At present, the editorial continues, the Chinese youths should become a shock force in the modernization program and the readjustment of the national economy.

Lei Feng spirit, the paper recalls, surfaced in China at a time when a new relationship between people, characterized by comradeship, equality, fraternity and mutual help, was being established. The essence of the spirit was Lei Feng's motto, "I live so that others may live better," and he matched his words with deeds.

Lei Feng was born in 1940 to the family of a farm hand. He became an orphan in his childhood and suffered at the hands of a local landlord. After the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, he was sent to school by the government. Later he excelled as an ordinary peasant, a bulldozer driver in the Anshan iron and steel works, and a soldier. He eagerly did more than was required and devoted his spare time working in people's communes, at building sites, for his army comrades, young school pupils and many others. A nationwide drive emerged shortly after his death, and his name became synonymous with service to people, placing public interest before one's own, and readiness to help others.

The editorial concludes by urging all young people to carry forward Lei Feng's spirit and strive to foster socialist behavior. It advocates establishment of a wide variety of activities to attract young people in the drive.

RENMIN RIBAO ON LATEST PUBLICATIONS FROM SICHUAN

HKO41020 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 81 p 5

[Report by Ni Jinyun [0242 6651 0061]: "'Material Concerning the Chongqing Negotiations' and Other Books Will Soon Be Off the Press"]

[Text] In support of the drive to conduct research in and study China's party history, the CCP history research group of Sichuan University's Marxism-Leninism teaching and research section has compiled and edited three books, namely "Material Concerning the Chongqing Negotiations," "Material Concerning the Political Consultative Conference" and "Material Concerning the Ceasefire Talks." In these three books are collected relevant documents, telegrams, orders, speeches and commentaries by our leaders, our friends and our enemies during the CCP-KMT negotiations between August 1945 and March 1947 as well as appeals and memories by organizations and personalities of various circles. There are 289 chapters in all, totalling about 700,000 characters. They are published by the Sichuan People's Publishing House. "Material Concerning the Chongqing Negotiations" is already off the press. "Material Concerning the Political Consultative Conference" and "Material Concerning the Cease-Fire Talks" will soon be off the press.

FURTHER ON NEW ANHUI CONGRESS, GOVERNMENT LEADERS

OW050532 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0229 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Hefei, 5 Mar (XINHUA)--The Third Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress was held from 25 February to 3 March in Hefei. The meeting decided to name Zhou Zijian [0719 1311 0256] governor of Anhui Province; elected Xia Deyi [1115 1795 5030], Zhao Minxue [6392 2404 1331] and Li Guangtao [2621 1684 3447] as additional vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress; and elected Li Qingquan [2621 3237 3123] as an additional vice governor.

It was advocated at the meeting that Anhui Province should push ahead with its economic readjustment during the new year by reducing capital construction projects, raising production, trimming expenditures, striking a financial balance, stabilizing commodity prices and enlivening the market. The meeting stressed that continuous efforts should be made to boost agricultural production. Most important of all at present is to stabilize, perfect and improve the system of responsibility for production so as to further inspire the peasants' enthusiasm for production.

The meeting called on the People's Government at all levels and workers, peasants, the youth and women's organizations and other mass organizations throughout the province to strengthen ideological-political education in their work based on their own characteristics and to extensively launch activities to promote decorum and courtesy based on the "five stresses" [stresses on decorum, courtesy, sanitation, order and morality] and the "four beauties" [beauty of the mind, language, behavior and environment] and strive to build the socialist spiritual civilization.

ANHUI PROVINCIAL CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION CONTINUES

Consideration of Motions

OW050024 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] The Third Session of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee has received a total of 194 motions from its members. The contents of these motions mainly concern economic modernization; educational, cultural and public health work; strengthening of the socialist legal system; Taiwan's return to the motherland; the people's livelihood and welfare and strengthening and improvement of the party's leadership.

These motions, all constructive, fully reflect the members' high degree of enthusiasm and sense of responsibility in working heart and soul to contribute to the motherland's socialist modernization under the guidance of the 3d session of the party's 11th Central Committee. They will play an important role in earnestly implementing the line, principles and policies in effect ever since this third session and the important principle formulated by the recent work conference of the party Central Committee for further economic readjustment and further political stability, in quickening the pace of modernization and fulfilling all tasks, and in consolidating and developing the revolutionary patriotic united front.

The Motion Examination Committee has studied these motions and offered its opinions after reviewing them. The secretariat of the provincial CPPCC Committee will take over the handling of the motions and give its reply.

Support Resolution

OW042207 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] All committee members attending the Third Session of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee 4 March unanimously approved a resolution of the Third Session of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee. The resolution says:

The Third Session of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee was held from 23 February to 4 March in Hefei. The participants listened to and discussed the opening speech by Chairman Zhang Kaifan, the report on the work of the Standing Committee by Vice Chairman Wang Zenong and the report on the handling of proposals made at the Second Session of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee by Vice Chairman Pan Ezhang.

They unanimously held that the development of the political and economic situation in Anhui and the whole country since the convocation of the Second Session of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee has been encouraging and that the work of the provincial CPPCC Committee had made headway and played an important role in the political life of the province. The future tasks put forward by the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee in compliance with the guidelines of the recent central work conference and the Third Session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee are geared to actual circumstances. All committee members unanimously expressed their approval. They pledged to work hard with concerted efforts under the leadership of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee and further activate the CPPCC work and struggle for the accomplishment of the honorable task of the CPPCC in the new period.

All committee members attending the meeting attended the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress as observers and enthusiastically discussed and unanimously expressed their support for the work reports and the important speech by Comrade Zhang Jingfu at the congress.

The participants of the third session of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee held that owing to the implementation of the line, principles and policies formulated since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we have achieved political stability and unity and significant achievements on all fronts. This is the result of the joint efforts of the people of the whole province under the leadership of the provincial CCP Committee. This excellent situation is hard-earned and we must cherish and further develop it.

The participants unanimously endorsed the tasks put forward by the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress and pledged to work hard with determination for the successful accomplishment of these tasks at their respective posts. The meeting called on various democratic parties, mass organizations, patriotic personages and all members of the provincial CPPCC Committee to unify their thinking and action under the guidance of the central work conference, strengthen their study, work hard with concerted efforts and struggle for the implementation of the policy of further readjusting the economy and further promoting political stability. It asked them to contribute to the fulfillment of the various arduous tasks and to the realization of the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the great cause of its reunification.

The Third Session of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee approved the report on bills examination and comments submitted by the bills committee of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee.

Final Session

OWO41305 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] The Third Session of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee concluded successfully this morning. Imbued with a strong sense of responsibility as masters of the country, all committee members put forward many important suggestions with regard to major policy matters and all fields of work in Anhui Province during the 10 days of session. The third session was a very lively and successful one.

The closing session began at 0830. It was attended by 473 committee members. (Gong Yinong), (Liu Zhengwen), (Cao Zhenqiu), (Gao Hong), (Chen Tianren) and (Ma Leting) were elected additional vice chairmen of the Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee. (Ye Songrong) and eight others were elected members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

The meeting approved a resolution of the Third Session of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee, and heard and approved a report on bills examination submitted by the Bills Committee of the Third Session of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee.

The closing session was presided over by Zhang Kaifan, chairman of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee. Speaking at the closing session, Zhang Kaifan said: Each and every major item on the agenda has been thoroughly discussed by all committee members with high political enthusiasm. Thanks to the joint efforts of all committee members, all planned tasks of the third session have been successfully fulfilled. The current session has been one of democracy and unity. It has been a lively meeting that has given full play to the consultative and supervisory role of the People's Political Consultative Conference.

Zhang Kaifan emphasized: A historic task of the people of Anhui Province and throughout the country is to readjust the national economy and achieve the four modernizations. This task has a direct bearing on the fundamental interests of our country and people. Every single person is responsible for the prosperity of the whole country. As CPPCC Committee members, it is not only natural that we should support the various construction undertakings with concrete action and useful suggestions and maintain a strong sense of responsibility for the development of our country, but it is also necessary for us to share hardship with the country and help the masses solve their problems. We must also cooperate with the party and the government to further promote propaganda and education on upholding the four fundamental principles, carrying forward socialist democracy, strengthening the socialist legal system and upholding the five stresses and four beauties. Moreover, we must also safeguard and develop the excellent political situation of stability and unity.

Zhang Kaifan concluded his speech by pointing out: The tasks facing us are very arduous. We will inevitably encounter all sorts of hardships along the road of advance. Provided the people of Anhui unite as one and work still harder with firm determination, we will definitely be able to overcome all difficulties and successfully fulfill the magnificent task of readjusting our national economy guided by the correct line and policies laid down by the party Central Committee and the leadership of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee.

Attending today's meeting were also Peng Zhongzhu, Fang Shiliang, Wang Zenong, Fang Qikun, Chai Dengbang, Sun Youqian, Pan Ezhang, (Gong Yinong), (Liu Zhengwen), (Cao Zhenqiu), (Gao Hong), (Chen Tian'an) and (Ma Leting), vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, and Secretary General Zhu Nong of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

FUJIAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

HK031016 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] The Fujian Provincial People's Congress has recently convened a Standing Committee session. During the session, the deputies unanimously expressed firm support for the important policy put forward by the party Central Committee on further carrying out economic readjustment and achieving greater political stability and unity. They said they would rally closely round the party Central Committee, further emancipate their minds on the premise of upholding the four basic principles, unite with the people of the whole province and the people of all walks of life at home and abroad, work with one heart and one mind, march in step and contribute toward bringing about a more stable, healthy, prosperous and well-developed economic situation.

The deputies also seriously discussed the draft on the solicitation of opinions regarding the provincial People's Government's regulations on certain specific policies on agricultural production and suggested some revisions and amendments.

In their discussions, they particularly emphasized the need to eliminate leftist influence, emancipate the mind, adopt flexible policies, pay close attention to implementing responsibility systems in agricultural production and fight a successful battle of spring farming. The session also examined and approved a number of government and court appointments.

During the recent session, provincial CCP Committee Secretary in charge of day-to-day affairs Xiang Nan met all participating deputies and delivered a speech. He said: The political situation in our province has been fine since we started to implement the policy on further carrying out economic readjustment and achieving greater political stability and unity put forward by the party Central Committee. However, we should also see that certain factors for instability and disunity still exist. I hope that the provincial People's Congress will pay attention to these problems. We must continue to implement the party's policies, resolutely protect normal order in society, production and work and safeguard and develop the situation of stability and unity.

Comrade Xiang Nan said: We must do a good job of economic readjustment in light of Fujian's characteristics. Our main tasks are: to make an adequate retreat in capital construction, reduce expenditures, carry out readjustment in enterprises, stabilize prices, develop agriculture and light industry, strengthen education on science, step up the development of special zones, adopt flexible policies, conduct foreign trade in a more lively way and improve the people's living conditions. In order to successfully fulfill our economic readjustment tasks, we must strengthen and improve the party leadership. We must arouse the enthusiasm of party organizations at all levels, of all quarters and of the people of the whole province and at the same time arouse the enthusiasm of overseas compatriots.

In his speech, Comrade Xiang Nan also expressed his hope that all the deputies would display their spirit as the masters of the country, emancipate their minds, carry democracy forward, speak out freely, unfold free discussions on major questions concerning political life and economic construction in our province and fully reflect the opinions of different quarters. He also made suggestions concerning improvements in the work of the People's Congress and the setting up of special organs to better check up on the work of the government in various fields.

FUZHOU PLA HOLDS RALLY ON LEARNING FROM LEI FENG

HK030252 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Summary] Leading organs of the Fuzhou PLA units held a rally on the afternoon of 27 February to give reports on learning from Lei Feng and other heroes, and the building of a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization. Some 1,200 leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units, responsible people of organs, leaders, and cadres stationed in Fujian attended the rally.

Comrade Long Feihu, deputy director of the Fuzhou PLA units Political Department, delivered a report at the rally. "In his report, Comrade Long Feihu expounded on the significance of launching activities to learn from Lei Feng and other heroes in a deepgoing manner and the importance of building a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization. He then cited his personal experience and other facts to illustrate the fine traditions and work style of our party and PLA. In his report, Comrade Long Feihu demanded that the commanders and fighters of the Fuzhou PLA units take action and resolutely implement the spirit of the central work conference and the PLA political work conference, uphold the four basic principles, resolutely implement the party's line, policies and principles, and ensure the party's absolute leadership over the PLA. We must uphold and study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and work hard to remold our world-view. As the late Premier Zhou said: We should keep on learning and changing as long as we live. We must uphold the principle of building up the army through thrift and hard work, take the overall situation into consideration, and work arduously and thriftily.

"We must guard against the influence of bourgeois ways of living, resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology, promote the sense of national dignity and self-confidence so as to establish lofty emotions and love for the socialist motherland. We must launch activities to learn from Lei Feng and other heroes and establish a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization in a deepgoing manner."

JIANGXI MILITARY HOLDS LEARN-FROM-LEI FENG RALLY

OW042100 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] On the afternoon of 3 February [as heard], the Jiangxi Provincial Military District sponsored a rally of troops stationed in Nanchang to mobilize cadres and fighters to penetratingly carry out activities to emulate Lei Feng and other heroes and models and build a civilization with high socialist spirit. Over 1,200 people attended the rally. Leading members of the provincial military district Xin Junjie, Zhang Chuangchu, (Li Huiying), (Li Hua), (Chen Yi), (Li Yanling), (Hu Dingtian), (Lu Mingqing) and Shen Gan attended the rally. Zhang Chuangchu, political commissar of the provincial military district, read the Chinese PLA General Political Department's "Circular on Penetratingly Carrying Out Activities of Learning From Lei Feng and Other Heroes and Models and Building a Civilization With High Socialist Spirit."

The commander of the provincial military district, Xin Junjie, made a mobilization speech at the rally. Recalling the provincial military district's situation in emulating Lei Feng, he said; Over the last 18 years, the broad masses of commanders, fighters and militiamen in the military district have warmly responded to the great call Learn from Lei Feng made by Chairman Mao and other revolutionaries of the older generation, and they have broadly and penetratingly carried out activities to learn from Lei Feng. Great results have been accomplished. In the course of the four modernizations, we must continue to broadly and penetratingly carry out activities to emulate Lei Feng and other heroes and models. Everybody must be concerned with civilization with a socialist spirit, and everybody must strive to become Lei Feng-type revolutionary soldiers and militiamen.

Commander Xin Junjie also called on party committees and political organizations at all levels in the military district to energetically propagate the great significance in emulating Lei Feng and other heroes and models and building a civilization with a socialist spirit under the new situation. He said: During the protracted revolutionary struggle, our party and our People's Army, educated and influenced by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, have critically inherited the legacy of our history's spiritual civilization, thus shaping a brand new spiritual outlook of our own and initiating a generation of new customs. We have now won the revolution, won great victories in socialist construction and won the respect of the people of the world.

Comrade Xin Junjie urged the party committees and political organizations at all levels to earnestly strengthen their leadership over the activities of emulating Lei Feng and other heroes and models and of discussing spiritual civilization so that such activities will be carried out in a down-to-earth manner. He said that specific plans must be worked out and effective measures must be taken to promote such activities, and that such activities must be combined with strengthening the basic-level party branches and the work of the CYL. He said: Various means, such as holding report meetings, forums, experience-exchange meetings, cultural and recreational soirees, blackboard posters, wall papers and others, must be used to create a momentum so that such activities will be carried out in a lively and effective way. Cadres, fighters and militiamen must be organized to study Chairman Mao's works "Serve the People, In Memory of Norman Bethune, The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains and Combat Liberalism, and Comrade Liu Shaoqi's work "On the Communist Party Members' Self-Cultivation as well as the works by revolutionaries of the older generation about fostering communist ideals and morality.

Political organizations at all levels must strengthen their concrete guidance, inspect their work regularly, commend the advanced, establish typical cases, sum up and popularize experience and make such activities regular and systemized. During the semiannual and year-end appraisals, Lei Feng-type cadres and fighters and advanced militiamen should be chosen. Cultural and recreational activities, sports, reading classes, public speaking and other activities conducive to building a civilization with a socialist spirit should be regularly held so as to build a vigorous army permeated with revolutionary optimism.

Comrades (Han Baotai), (Zhang Yuegui) and (Zhang Zhichin), representatives of cadres and fighters in Nanchang, also addressed the meeting.

SHANDONG HOLDS LEARN-FROM-LEI FENG ACTIVITIES

Youth Response

SK040631 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Excerpts] CYL organizations at all levels throughout Shandong Province have led large numbers of young people to learn from the glorious deeds of Lei Feng, follow the way of Lei Feng and be pioneers in building up socialist spiritual civilization so as to carry forward the Lei Feng spirit and improve the spiritual situation of young people.

Since last year, CYL organizations at all levels in the province have vigorously propagated Lei Feng's deeds and educated the young people on the communist spirit to engrave the glorious image of Lei Feng in their minds. Many prefectures and municipalities have sponsored learn-from-Lei Feng exhibitions to publicize Lei Feng's deeds and the situation on learning from him. They set 5 March as the day of learning from Lei Feng and fostering a new style made and use of various report meetings, reading meetings, theatrical soirees and other kinds of get-togethers to propagate Lei Feng's deeds and the significance of learning from Lei Feng.

On 3 March CYL organizations at all levels encouraged the young people to integrate learn-from-Lei Feng activities with morality and to be a new generation of Lei Feng. According to incomplete statistics, some 198,000 learn-from-Lei Feng groups have been formed in the province. They have scored a great achievement in learning from Lei Feng and fostering a new style.

Provincial-Municipal Rally

SK050625 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 4 March, the province and Jinan Municipality convened a ceremonious rally marking the 18th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's inscription on learning from Lei Feng. Over 1,600 persons attended the rally. Responsible persons of the provincial party committee, including Bai Rubing, Su Yiran, Zhao Lin, Li Zichao, Xu Jianchun and Lin Ping, attended the rally. Also on hand were Li Faifeng, secretary of the CYL Central Committee, and (Tang Shude) and (Zhao Fulin), responsible persons of the provincial military district.

PLA Rally

SK050627 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 4 March the Jinan PLA units convened a ceremonious mobilization rally at the (Bayi) auditorium calling on the vast number of commanders and soldiers to whip up an upsurge in learning from Lei Feng and model heroes, promoting the socialist spiritual civilization and vying to become Lei Feng-type revolutionary soldiers.

Leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units including Rao Shoukun, Xiao Wangdong, Fan Chaoli, Xiong Zhufang, Zhao Bingan, Zheng Sansheng, Chen Renhong, Long Qian and (Ou Yangtu) attended the rally. Leading comrades, cadres and soldiers of the PLA units stationed in Jinan, over 1,000 in all, attended the rally.

Long Qian, deputy political commissar of the Jinan PLA units, presided over the rally. Xiao Wangdong, first political commissar of the Jinan PLA units, and Commander Rao Shoukun spoke. Xiao Wangdong reviewed in his speech the development of learn-from-Lei Feng movement in PLA units stationed in Jinan over last 18 years. He emphasized the great significance of thoroughly learning from Lei Feng and model heroes and promoting the socialist spiritual civilization in the new period.

SHANDONG CONVENES FINANCE-TRADE CONFERENCE

SK031230 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The Shandong Provincial Financial Commission convened a conference of directors of the various municipal and prefectural financial commissions and responsible persons of provincial financial and trade departments between 22 February and 1 March. The conference studied and implemented the guidelines of the Central and the provincial CCP Committee work conferences, summed up experiences and lessons and outlined tasks for 1981. Li Zhen, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, attended the conference and spoke.

The conference held that since last year, the provincial financial and trade departments have further implemented the guidelines of the third session, eliminated the influence of some erroneous leftist ideas and readjusted and reformed a number of systems and policies in line with the principle of emancipating minds, relaxing policy restraints and stimulating the economy. Financial work has been greatly invigorated as a result. We also have exerted great efforts to promote production and provide more services for the people's livelihood. However, there are still many difficulties confronting financial and trade work. They are, to name the major ones, imbalance between financial revenue and expenditure and contradiction between market supply and market demand.

Conference participants contended that we must continue to eliminate the erroneous ideas in the guiding principle and firmly implement the policy of further readjusting the national economy and bringing about greater political stability adopted by the party Central Committee if we are to overcome these difficulties.

Radio Commentary

SK031234 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Station commentary: "Successfully Conduct Financial and Trade Work and Promote the Economic Readjustment"]

[Excerpts] In implementing the guidelines of the Central and provincial CCP Committee work conferences and further readjusting the national economy, financial and trade departments, responsible for the distribution of capital and exchange of commodities, play a crucial role in determining the success of this readjustment. Leading comrades and the vast number of cadres and staff of financial and trade departments should enhance their understanding, correct their ideas, brace themselves and work hard in further readjusting the national economy.

However, there are some problems warranting our attention. Some comrades do not fully understand the significance of readjustment and have ideological problems of one kind or another. They ignorantly regard readjustment as cancelling projects and retrenchment. When it comes to financial and trade work, it means, they think, firmly controlling capital and strictly managing materials. They ignore the realistic and robust side of readjustment.

By readjustment we mean that the scale of capital construction should be curtailed, that ill-equipped enterprises and enterprises which cannot find a market for their products should be closed or merged with other enterprises and that administrative expenses should be reduced so as to achieve a balance between financial revenue and expenditure. As for other fields such as light industry, agriculture, energy development, transportation, science, education, public health and culture, we should do our best to promote and develop them.

NATIONAL RURAL CYL WORK FORUM HELD IN HEZE

SK040835 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] According to our reporter (Xie Baoshan), the national rural CYL work forum was recently held in Heze. Comrades in charge of young peasants from provincial, municipal and autonomous regional CYL Committees and representatives of model units attended the forum. Comrade Li Faifeng, secretary of the CYL Central Committee Secretariat, delivered a report entitled "Keep Abreast of the New Situations and Activate the Rural CYL Work."

Participants unanimously held: To adapt ourselves to the new situations, we must successfully improve the CYL work in rural areas. To do so, we should correctly understand the party's various rural policies, readjust our work methods in accordance with the new situations and conduct CYL activities to lead rural areas to prosperity.

The participants emphasized: On the basis of stability and unity, further readjusting the national economy is an important task facing the people across the country and the vast number of youths. CYL organizations at all levels must fulfill the following tasks in 1981: First, strengthen the ideological and political work and educate the youth to ardently love the countryside and build new hometowns. Second, conduct CYL work in a creative manner, focus the work on helping rural areas to become prosperous and comprehensively carry out the campaign of trail blazers in the new Long March. Third, show concern for rusticated youth's vital interests and help them solve practical problems. Further efforts should be made to enliven rural areas' spare-time cultural life, help youths solve their marriage and love problems and actively assist them in becoming more useful so as to enable them to give full play to their role in building the modernized socialist countryside and to make greater contributions.

SHANGHAI CYL LEADER JOINS LEI FENG DRIVE

OW050855 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] According to JIEFANG RIBAO, Han Ying, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, has recently come to Shanghai to join the municipality's young people in conducting activities to learn from Lei Feng, foster new tendencies and to do people good turns. After attending a forum of CYL cadres from some units persisting in learning from Lei Feng and some new advanced units in this regard, Han Ying said yesterday afternoon: Lei Feng is an example of socialist spiritual civilization. It is a glorious yet arduous task to promote decorum and courtesy and to foster new tendencies among large numbers of young people. This task can be carried out through a long period of unremitting effort. It is necessary to promote among the young people the deeds of Lei Feng in study, work, daily life and fighting. At the same time, attention should be paid to including the "five stresses" and "four beauties" in the activities of learning from Lei Feng.

At the forum, CYL cadres from the CYL branch of the Hongqi counter on the (Sanjiaodi) market, the CYL branch of the engineering construction team under the municipal No 8 construction company, the CYL Committee of the (Anyuan) middle school in Zhabei District and the CYL Committees of Chuansha County, Yangpu District, the municipal No 1 electrical machinery bureau and the municipal real estate bureau, as well as a CYL member from a workshop of the Shanghai No 16 cotton mill, exchanged their experiences in learning from Lei Feng and fostering new tendencies.

CHEN GUODONG REPORTS TO SHANGHAI PARTY MEETING

OW031415 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The General Office of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and the party committee of offices directly under the municipal CCP Committee held a report meeting at the culture square on the afternoon of 3 March. Chen Guodong, first secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, made an important report to the more than 10,000 party members and cadres of offices directly under the municipal party committee. Expounding on the great importance of the party Central Committee's work conference, Comrade Chen Guodong pointed out: It is necessary to fully understand that the work conference is a continuation and development of the correct line, principles and policies adopted by the third plenary session of the party Central Committee. It is imperative to steadfastly continue to carry out all the principles, policies and measures formulated since the convening of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, to uphold the four fundamental principles and to strengthen political and ideological work so as to ensure the smooth progress of readjustment.

Comrade Chen Guodong emphasized: In thinking about problems and doing things, we must proceed from the actual conditions of the nation's 1,000 million people, including the 800 million peasants, and understand these conditions in a realistic sense. This is the starting point for doing good work in all fields.

Prior to the report meeting, the party committee of offices directly under the municipal CCP Committee and party organizations of all levels mapped out plans for party members and cadres to study and implement well the guidelines of the work conference of the party Central Committee. They urged every party member and cadre to diligently study the relevant documents, gain profound understanding of their spirit, raise still higher their ideological awareness, unify thinking on the important policies formulated at the work conference, enhance consciousness in implementing the party's line, principles and policies, whip up revolutionary enthusiasm and carry forward the party's glorious tradition. Every party member and cadre must also willingly bear the burden of his office, conscientiously strengthen contacts between the party and the masses, improve his work style as well as office work style and strive to implement with one heart and one mind all the important tasks decided upon by the work conference of the party Central Committee.

Second Secretary Hu Lijiao, Secretary Zhong Min and Deputy Secretary Chen Yi of the municipal CCP Committee attended the report meeting.

WEN HUI BAO COMMENTATOR ON FOUR BASIC PRINCIPLES

HK030827 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 2 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

[Commentator's article: "Unswervingly Implement the Four Basic Principles"]

[Text] While studying the spirit of the documents issued by the central authorities, the broad masses of cadres have held lively discussions on how to correctly understand and conscientiously uphold the four basic principles. Upholding the four basic principles--upholding the socialist road, upholding the people's democratic dictatorship (the dictatorship of the proletariat), upholding the leadership of the Communist Party and upholding Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought--is a major issue having a great bearing on the future and destiny of our party and country. It is also the fundamental guiding principle which must be observed in upholding the principles of the third plenary session and in implementing the Central Committee's major policy on achieving further economic readjustment and greater political stability and unity. Party organizations at all levels must continue to boldly and forcefully conduct education on the four basic principles so that all party members and cadres will have faith in these principles.

I

Marx said: "It would be best to compare truth to a flint--the harder it is struck, the more brilliant light it will radiate." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol I, p 69) The four basic principles are not only a truth repeatedly proved by the practice of the Chinese people's protracted revolution and construction, they are also a truth radiating with more brilliant light after being trampled upon in an unprecedented way by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and then unswervingly implemented again during the past years. Through both positive and negative experiences, people's understanding of the four basic principles today is better than during the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and even better than during the 17 years before the "Great Cultural Revolution."

From their own personal experiences, the masses profoundly understand that the four basic principles are concentrated expressions of the people's interests, aspirations and strength. This is because the socialist cause itself is a dynamic and creative cause of hundreds of millions of people. The people's democratic dictatorship, that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat, is dictatorship over an extremely small number of enemies. Leadership of the Communist Party is a leadership that represents the people's interests and executes the people's will. Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought are the theoretical summation of the people's revolutionary practice and a science of the people. This is because the power of the four basic principles comes from the people and it is for the sake of the people that we persist in the four basic principles which the people genuinely support. Once these four basic principles are mastered by the people, they will become a tremendous material force.

In the discussions, some comrades asked why the four basic principles were so very important and why the party's third plenary session reaffirmed them. Some people even think that the third plenary session's aim was to "open wide" while the four basic principles aim is to "restrict." In fact, if we conscientiously study the documents of the third plenary session, we will discover that the third plenary session took a clear-cut stand in upholding the four basic principles. The third plenary session decided that the party's work focus was to be shifted to the four modernizations. We want to achieve socialist modernization, not any other kind of modernization. Does this not clearly show that we want to follow the socialist road? The third plenary session suggested that we develop socialist democracy and strengthen the socialist legal system. It clearly stated: "There is still in our country today a small handful of counter-revolutionary elements and criminals who hate our socialist modernization and try to undermine it. We must not relax our class struggle against them, nor can we weaken the dictatorship of the proletariat." Is it not clear that we should persist in the dictatorship of the proletariat? The third plenary session corrected the party's ideological line and reinstated the party's fine traditions. Is that not a vivid reflection of upholding party leadership? The third plenary session even resumed the original features of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and demanded that people adopt a realistic attitude toward this scientific ideology. This is an even greater contribution made by this session. It was a sign of upholding Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. Thus, it is groundless to say that the third plenary session did not mention the four basic principles. It is even more seriously wrong to set the third plenary session against the four basic principles.

It is precisely because the third plenary session upholds the four basic principles that our party has been able to formulate a series of correct line, principles and policies which conform with objective reality, that we have been able to put an end to the 10 years of turmoil, create a political situation characterized by stability and unity, rapidly reverse the critical situation of near national economic bankruptcy and set the great goal of building China into a modern socialist power.

The broad masses of cadres said: "China has 1 billion people. It will be impossible to do anything without a unified ideology. The key to unified ideology is the spirit of the third plenary session and the four basic principles. This is a weapon for promoting stability and unity. It is also a guarantee of the four modernizations." This is a conclusion drawn by the people from their personal experiences. On the one hand, we are faced with a task of further economic readjustment and we need a political situation of stability and unity. On the other hand, the four basic principles are the basic guarantee for consolidating and developing the situation of stability and unity and accomplishing the task of economic readjustment.

II

Some comrades think that upholding the four basic principles will hinder the emancipation of the mind. Some propaganda departments, including this newspaper, were previously not enthusiastic in propagating the four basic principles. Nor did they carry out any forceful criticism and struggle. This needs great improvement.

Do the four basic principles contradict the emancipation of the mind? In order to clarify this question, we must first of all understand the meaning of emancipation of the mind. Emancipation of the mind means to seek truth from facts, to do away with the spiritual shackle of modern superstition imposed on the people by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," to eliminate the ideological influence of the exploiting classes left over by the old society, to get rid of the trammels of idealism, metaphysics and other decadent concepts, to realistically understand the world by adopting a scientific world outlook of Marxism and to suit our subjective understanding to objective reality. The four basic principles which we have always upheld entail the emancipation of the mind. Then, why did the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee stress that we should emancipate the mind? This was because the four basic principles which we persisted in had been severely sabotaged by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" for 10 years. They replaced scientific socialism with feudal socialism characterized by general poverty. They replaced the people's dictatorship, the dictatorship of the proletariat, with the most savage and most reactionary feudal fascist "all-round dictatorship." They openly clamored for "kicking aside the party committee to make revolution." They replaced the party with their gang, attempting to thoroughly destroy the CCP. Although they talked about Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, they distorted, changed, split and fabricated Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, stained and attempted to destroy this great banner. Due to the pernicious influence of the reactionary propaganda by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" over a long period of time, there was a general ideological ossification and confusion. In order to counter such ideological ossification, the third plenary session suggested that we emancipate our minds, use our brains and seek truth from facts. It demanded that people emancipate their minds from the yoke of modern superstition, resume the four genuinely scientific basic principles which our party has always upheld, continue to study the new situation, and solve new problems so that we can follow the correct orientation of Marxism and proceed from China's actual conditions in achieving socialist modernization.

This shows that emancipation of the mind and upholding the four basic principles constitute an integrated whole and complement each other. Only when we emancipate our minds can we dispel the thick clouds created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and correctly uphold the four basic principles. Only when we are guided by the four basic principles can we correctly emancipate our minds and genuinely seek truth from facts. However, some comrades, particularly those doing economic work, are still under the influence of leftist ideology. They remain undecided and waver on the Central Committee's policy of making further economic readjustment. Other people are prating about emancipation of the mind. But they are actually deviating from the four basic principles; they think that emancipation of the mind means doing whatever they like. [paragraph continues]

They even suggest "all rules and regulations be eliminated." This is entirely wrong. If one deviates from the major Marxist principles and the four basic principles when one talks about "emancipation of the mind," one will definitely go astray.

Emancipation of the mind is one of our party's long-term principles. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out recently: "In our future work, we must genuinely emancipate our minds so that we can seek truth from facts. It is obviously wrong to consider that our minds have been emancipated adequately or even excessively." Comrade Deng Xiaoping also pointed out: It is also wrong to "think that upholding the four basic principles will hinder the emancipation of the mind." In fact, such confused ideas have already provided favorable conditions for people who desire to see the world plunged into chaos. They wave the banner of "emancipation of the mind" to flagrantly publicize antiparty and antisocialist ideas. Should this dangerous signal not alarm us?

Some comrades set the four basic principles against the emancipation of the mind mainly because they do not have a good understanding of the principle of "opening wide." Comrade Mao Zedong said: "To open wide means to let all people express their opinions freely, so that they dare to speak, dare to criticize and dare to debate; it means not being afraid of wrong views or anything poisonous; it means to encourage argument and criticism among people holding different views, allowing freedom both for criticism and counter-criticism; it means not coercing people with wrong views into submission but convincing them by reasoning." Thus, it is necessary that we strengthen our democratic life by conducting criticism and self-criticism regarding mistakes committed by people and to overcome wrong ideas with correct ones. Since the third plenary session, under the leadership of the Central Committee, we have developed democracy and dispelled the apathetic atmosphere in which "ten thousand horses stood mute," and people have been bold in speaking out. This is a good thing. We must seriously implement the "principle of the three nots"-- "not seizing on others' faults, not putting labels on people and not using big sticks." However, when we criticize wrong views, we are also "opening wide." This is because to argue the differing views can help us get closer to the truth. Thus, while allowing the expression of differing views and criticizing wrong opinions by reasoning is "opening wide," allowing those who are wrongly criticized to conduct counter-criticism is also "opening wide." We must adopt a realistic attitude rather than a one-sided view on "opening wide." We must not only allow ourselves to "open wide" but must not regard other people's "opening wide" as "restricting." Neither should we think that we have the absolute truth in our hands. It is undeniable that the policy of "opening wide" is applicable only among the people. We must never allow any kind of counterrevolutionaries, antiparty and antisocialist elements or criminals to "open wide!" On the contrary, we have never proposed to tolerate them and should absolutely not allow them to take advantage of "opening wide" to act wildly in defiance of the law or public opinion.

III

The key to upholding the four basic principles lies in upholding party leadership. Without the Communist Party, there would have been no new China; and without the leadership of the Communist Party, there would have been no socialist construction. This has been repeatedly proved by China's historical experiences over a long period of time. While carrying out further economic readjustment and achieving greater political stability and unity, we particularly need to uphold, strengthen and improve party leadership. Thus, we must criticize, educate and even wage a struggle against those who erroneously try to weaken, free from, remove and oppose party leadership. This is the key to the success of the four modernizations and economic readjustment.

In upholding and improving party leadership, the most important thing is to strengthen ideological and political work in order to guarantee the smooth implementation of the party's line, principles and policies. The major content of strengthening ideological and political work is to proceed from the masses' personal experiences, to boldly and convincingly propagate the four basic principles, the principles of the third plenary session and the major decisions of the Central Committee so that we can help people to build up their confidence and make concerted efforts in implementing the major policies of the Central Committee.

In order to uphold party leadership and improve it, we must overcome the unhealthy tendencies that exist within the party and must try to enhance the party's prestige. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," and particularly since the third plenary session, the party Central Committee has adopted a series of major measures to rectify party work style and party discipline and has scored good results. The broad masses of party members, particularly those comrades working in the grassroots units, have been loyal, devoted, hardworking and willing to accept criticism. They have been sharing sorrows with the party and the state and working for the interests of the people. We should not allow the important to be overshadowed by the trivial. We should not regard specific phenomena within the party as the general phenomenon and exaggerate the parts as the whole. It is untrue to say that all party members or most party members have adopted a bad work style. Neither is it true to say that all leading cadres or most leading cadres are seeking special privileges. At the same time, we must understand that the 10 years of catastrophe caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has brought about the most severe losses to our party in its history. Our party has not recovered to the level of the Yanan years and the early post liberation period. Being Communist Party members, we must carry forward the party's fine traditions of integrating theory with practice, maintaining close ties with the masses and conducting criticism and self-criticism. We must also strictly implement the party's regulations and rules, earnestly work according to the "guiding principles on inner-party political life," and resolutely combat unhealthy tendencies. In this way, our party's prestige will be heightened, our party leadership will be strengthened and our party will be able to accomplish the great task entrusted by history of assuming leadership in building a modern socialist power.

An important aspect of upholding and improving party leadership is to strengthen the sense of organization and discipline. All party members must work according to the stipulations of the party constitution. All their actions must be in accordance with the decisions of the higher level organizations. They must maintain political unity with the party Central Committee. The power of the Communist Party lies in its organization. A party is not the sum total of its entire membership. It is an organic entity established according to an organizational principle. This is the principle of democratic centralism--the individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority to the majority, the lower level to the higher level and the entire membership to the Central Committee. Divorced from this principle, our party will have neither unified actions nor fighting capabilities. At present, a small number of party members do not maintain political unity with the party Central Committee. They arbitrarily express opinions contradictory to the party Central Committee and even adopt an erroneous attitude of overtly agreeing but covertly opposing the line, principles and policies formulated at the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. There are still other party members who take a laissez-faire attitude toward the fallacies which are brazenly opposed to socialism, the dictatorship of the proletariat, party leadership and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. They do not watch out for these fallacies and do not step forward boldly in waging rigorous struggles against them. There are some other party members who are interested in listening to and spreading rumors. [paragraph continues]

They have taken a very liberal attitude toward themselves. They pay no attention to the occasion in which they speak and they often spread their grievances and resentments. All these are manifestations of unhealthy party work style and impure party spirit. If we do not resolutely overcome them, we will be unable to successfully implement the party Central Committee's line, principles and policies, we will not have unified thinking and actions, the party will have no fighting capability and we will be unable to accomplish the important task of readjusting the national economy. Thus, all party members and leading cadres must take the lead in strengthening the sense of organization and discipline, obeying the unified command of the party Central Committee and conducting uncompromising struggle against those views and actions which oppose party leadership. In this way, we will be able to lead the people in making concerted efforts to carry out further economic readjustment and achieving greater political stability and unity, and the party Central Committee's major principles will become voluntary actions of millions of people.

BRIEFS

JIANGSU COMMUNE-RUN ENTERPRISES--Nanjing, 25 Feb (XINHUA)--Commune-run enterprises in Jiangsu continued to make progress in 1980. The total value of annual output exceeded 10 billion yuan, an increase of some 40 percent compared with 1979. In 1980, taxes turned in to the state totaled more than 500 million yuan, 1.5 billion yuan was paid in commune members' wages and profits totaled 1.5 billion yuan. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0112 GMT 25 Feb 81 CW]

SHANGHAI CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION--Shanghai has readjusted investments in capital construction in the past 4 years reducing the number of production projects and increasing the number of nonproduction projects involving housing, public utilities, and educational and health facilities. The 1977-80 nonproduction projects amounted to 1.35 billion yuan accounting for about 19.4 percent of Shanghai's total capital construction projects. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Feb 81 OW]

SHANGHAI YOUTH IN XINJIANG--According to Shanghai WFN HUI BAO, as of 15 February, approximately 1,000 Shanghai youth had returned to their posts in the border areas of Xinjiang after visiting their relatives in Shanghai. An additional 1,000 youth are expected to return to Xinjiang soon to support construction at the border. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 Feb 81 OW]

SHANGHAI POPULATION GROWTH DROP--Shanghai, 22 Feb (XINHUA)--Population growth rate in China's largest city, Shanghai, dropped to 5.31 per thousand last year, according to the municipal family planning office. This figure represents a slight decline of 0.55 per thousand compared with 1979 and is much lower than the 1980 national average of less than 11 per thousand. The decline is attributed to late marriage, late child bearing and encouragement given to one-child families. More than 366,000 couples in the city, representing three quarters of those who already have one child, have decided to bear no more, said the office. Among last year's newborns, more than 80 percent were a first birth, while only 0.5 percent were a third birth. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0229 GMT 22 Feb 81 OW]

ZHEJIANG CONSTRUCTION READJUSTMENT--The Second Light Industry Department of Zhejiang Province recently made a review of capital construction projects in the province and loans extended to enterprises in the light and textile industries. A decision has been made to cancel or suspend 13 capital construction projects and to revoke eight loans. By so doing the funds provided by the collectives and invested in capital construction projects have been reduced by 3.3 million yuan. Through readjustment the department's loan funds amounting to 1.5 million yuan have been diverted to those projects which are urgently required in the province. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Feb 81 OW]

FINAL ACTIVITIES OF GUANGDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Governor, Others Elected

HK041400 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] The Third Session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress held its fourth meeting this morning, electing an additional vice chairman and a member of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, deciding the person to be elected provincial governor and electing additional vice governors. It also unanimously adopted five resolutions including the resolution concerning the work report submitted by the Guangdong Provincial People's Government. Attending this morning's meeting were 1,372 deputies. The current provincial People's Congress has 1,582 deputies.

The executive presidium of this morning's meeting was composed of 12 comrades including Ren Zhongyi. Adopting the method of secret ballot, the meeting elected Luo Xiongcai to be an additional vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, (He Wen) to be an additional member of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, Liu Tianfu to be provincial governor, and Liang Xiang, Yang Deyuan and Liu Junjie to be additional vice governors. The meeting also adopted the resolution concerning the work report submitted by the Guangdong Provincial People's Government, the resolution concerning the national economic planning and budgeting, the resolution concerning the work report submitted by the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress, the resolution concerning the work report submitted by the Guangdong Provincial Higher People's Court and the work report submitted by the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate, and the resolution concerning the Motions Examination Committee's report on the examination of motions.

Session Concludes

HK050125 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Summary] The Third Session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress concluded in Guangzhou on 4 March. Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi spoke before the conclusion of the session. The session approved the government work report delivered by Vice Governor Liu Tianfu and the other reports given, and issued corresponding resolutions. Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Li Jianzhen delivered the closing speech. After hailing the achievements of the session, she said: "This session has shown that strengthening the People's Congress system and putting it on a sound basis represent an important content of developing and perfecting the system of socialist democracy. We must continue to carry forward the democratic spirit of this session and strive to bring into full play the role of the local people's congresses at all levels." Li Jianzhen stressed: "The unity of the people of the whole province and social stability constitute the important guarantee for fulfilling the province's economic readjustment tasks. We must further strengthen the unity of people of all nationalities, strengthen army-people unity, and strengthen unity with the compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, the Taiwan compatriots, and the Overseas Chinese living abroad." The executive chairmen at the closing session were Ren Zhongyi, Liang Lingguang, Li Jianzhen, Gong Zirong, Luo Tian, Yang Yingbin, Xiong Fei, Ouyang Shan, Ma Tingdong, Wang Yuefeng, Chen Zibin and Tan Woqing.

Ren Zhongyi Speech

HK050306 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Recording of speech delivered by provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi at third session of fifth provincial People's Congress on 4 March]

[Excerpts] Deputies, today I am speaking in the capacity of a people's deputy. Deputies from all parts of the province, from industry, agriculture, finance and trade, culture and education, science and technology, the political and legal front, and the PLA have attended this session. I do party work. Today I want to give a few opinions in connection with party work.

First, I say that this session has been a great success. We have brought democracy into full play. The people's congresses and their standing committees at all levels truly enjoy the rights granted them by the Constitution and the relevant laws. This is of great significance for putting socialist democracy and legal system on a sound basis, preventing bad people like Lin Biao and the gang of four from usurping state leadership again, and ensuring the soundness of our country's socialist system. The party members and party workers, especially the leading comrades of the party committees at all levels, must enhance understanding of the People's Congress system. The party committees cannot act as substitutes in carrying out the functions of the people's congresses and cannot monopolize government business. The party organizations should concentrate their efforts on doing party work and ideological and political work to ensure the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies. The party organizations must support the work of the people's congresses and government and support them in carrying out the rights granted them by the Constitution and the laws. There is no contradiction between the people's congresses exercising their legal rights on the one hand and party leadership on the other. To accomplish the four modernizations and ensure that the people can truly act as the masters in our country, we must persistently follow the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, party leadership, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Party leadership is the core of these four basic principles.

Upholding party leadership certainly does not mean that the party committees must monopolize everything. The party committees cannot directly issue orders and instructions to the people's congress, government, court, procuratorate and other organs. The party committees can only issue instructions to the lower-level party organizations and party members. The Central Committee has laid down the correct line, principles and policies for us. Now every party member must unite people outside the party by his own model work and actions to struggle to implement the party's line principles and policies. Party members elected people's deputies and are working in the people's congresses, government, CPPCC, courts and procuratorates must do even better at uniting and cooperating with people outside the party and at playing a model role. Party members should be models of observing discipline and law. No matter how high or low his position, every party member must strictly observe the unified discipline that the individual must obey the organization, the minority must obey the majority, the lower levels must obey the higher, and the whole party must obey the Central Committee.

Our Guangdong Province is carrying out a special economic policy. However, party members are not allowed to seek special privileges or become privileged. They are not allowed to act as special party members who do not observe the Constitution. Party members have the duty to take the lead in carrying out the laws and resolutions stipulated by the People's Congress; they have no right to counter and sabotage them. Everyone is equal before the law. There can be even less exception for party members.

Party members must act as models in building socialist spiritual civilization. The All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the CYL Central Committee, the All-China Federation of Women and other units recently issued a proposal to all people, youths and juveniles throughout the whole country on launching a civilization and courtesy drive stressing civilization, courtesy, hygiene, good order, and morals and promoting beautiful spirits, language, behavior, and environment. The central Propaganda department and the Ministries of Education, Culture, Public Health and Public Security also recently issued a circular supporting the mass organizations in carrying out these activities. Guangdong must do particularly well in building socialist spiritual civilization, because it is next door to Hong Kong and Macao and practices a special policy. Our province should not lag behind in carrying out the civilization and courtesy activities. Party members working in the People's Congress, government and other organs must do all the better at setting an example. Party members, especially those carrying out leadership duties, must strengthen cultivation of communist morals.

Party members must be models in unity. They must strengthen party spirit, overcome factionalism, pursue great unity and avoid organizing small circles. Apart from uniting with those people who agree with them, they must also unite with those whose opinions differ. Apart from uniting with those who opposed them, and whom practice has shown to have been wrong to do so, they must also sincerely unite with those who they opposed and erroneously handled in the past.

Party members account for only a small proportion of the total population. This is the case even among the working class. Party members can only do their work well by closely linking with and relying on the masses and doing well in uniting and cooperating with people outside the party; otherwise, they cannot succeed in anything.

Comrades, this People's Congress is about to close. As people's deputies, we must not only represent the people and express their wishes while the congress is in session; we must go on representing the people after the session. We must keep in close touch with the masses, find out their views and demands, and constantly report them to the People's Congress Standing Committee and government.

Let us unite at all levels and inside and outside the party throughout the province and make common efforts to convey and implement well the spirit of this session. We must launch the people of the province to do well in carrying out further economic readjustment and promoting further political stability, build the special economic special zones well, do well in building Guangdong, and make our proper contributions to the four modernizations.

Radio Commentary

HK050308 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Station commentary: "Further Overcome the Influence of Leftist Ideology and Do a Good Job in Economic Readjustment Work"]

[Excerpts] The third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress victoriously concluded this afternoon after completing all its tasks. This was a session that will mobilize the people throughout the province to implement the spirit of the central work conference. The recent central work conference decided on the major guiding principle of achieving further economic readjustment and political stability. This is a further implementation of the third plenary session's guiding ideology on seeking truth from facts and correcting leftist errors. It is a major policy decision for ensuring the smooth progress of socialist modernization. It is currently the sole correct economic and political guiding principle for our country. It is completely suited to conditions in Guangdong. Leadership at all levels and the people of all nationalities in the province must implement it unswervingly.

We have scored great success in economic work as in all other work since the third plenary session. However, in the past 2 years our understanding of the central principle on readjustment has been very inadequate and we have not implemented it effectively enough. This is mainly because the influence of leftist guiding ideology in economic construction has not yet been completely eliminated. After conveying the spirit of the recent central work conference, we have enhanced our ideological understanding and the situation has changed.

Eliminating the influence of leftist ideology is the key to carrying out further economic readjustment. Under the guidance of this influence in economic construction in the past, we could not truly understand the national condition or act according to economic laws and objective conditions. Take Guangdong, for instance. We did not do well in basing our work on the province's realities, taking advantage of our strong points and avoiding the weak ones and making steady progress; instead we always acted according to subjective wishes, were impatient for success, sought high targets, speed and accumulation, over-stretched the capital construction front, and developed heavy industry in an inappropriate way, thus squeezing out the light and textile industries and the people's living standards.

In agriculture, we laid one-sided stress on grain and neglected diversification. In capital construction we paid no attention to economic results but engaged in blind and duplicate construction, and so on.

Great improvements have taken place in all these aspects since the gang of four was smashed, and especially since third plenary session. We must further implement the readjustment principle, retreat where necessary and strive to push on with projects that should be carried out. We must also continue to implement the special policy and flexible measures and further enliven the economy.

Leftist ideas penetrated into every sector of economic work for many years, with the result that people formed the concept that left is better than right, projects can only be started, not halted, and only progress is permitted and there should be no retreat. The current readjustment demands that we make a sufficient retreat in capital consumption, and ensure that the scale of construction is commensurate with national strength and that we act according to our capabilities in production and construction. Some enterprises have to be closed, halted, amalgamated, or shifted to other production. On hearing the word "retreat," some people hold that it means a "rightist retrogression." They fail to understand that retreat is for the purpose of advancing. The moment they hear the word "close," they cannot bear to throw away their burdens, and put up a last-ditch ideological defense. The moment they hear the word "halt," they hold "your front is overstretched, but mine is not." The moment they hear the word "shift," they stress the difficulties and hold that they cannot shift.

All this shows that readjustment is arduous ideological work as well as meticulous economic work. We must further overcome the influence of leftist ideology and departmentalism and establish the viewpoint of the overall situation in order to make a further success of readjustment work.

WANG ZHEN INSPECTS GUANGDONG ENTERPRISES

HK040234 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] Entrusted by Ye Jianying, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, inspected Guangdong's Shaoguan smelting plant and (Fankou) lead-zinc mine during the past few days. He expressed his congratulations to the two enterprises for their excellent achievements in technical reform and improvement through economic readjustment. He also noted that their success in increasing the extraction, smelting and recovery of nonferrous, rare and precious metals is a contribution to the modernization of metallurgical enterprises and to advancement in science and technology.

Yesterday, Comrade Wang Zhen and (Cao Jie), director of the Guangdong Metallurgical Industry Office, presented reports to Comrade Ye Jianying. Comrade Ye Jianying expressed his satisfaction with the development of the metallurgical industry in Guangdong.

Comrade Ye Jianying listened attentively to Comrade (Cao Jie)'s report. When he saw the display table of samples of various nonferrous metal ores and samples of lead, zinc, silver and gold products extracted, smelted and recovered by the (Fankou) lead-zinc mine and the Shaoguan smelting plant, he was very pleased. He said: Comrade Wang Zhen has inspected the plant and the mine. You may go ahead and act according to Comrade Wang Zhen's views. In the future, it is necessary to pay attention to solving the problems regarding the workers' welfare and environmental pollution in order to mobilize the workers' enthusiasm in production.

Comrade Wang Zhen inspected the Shaoguan smelting plant and the (Fankou) lead-zinc mine during the past few days as he was entrusted to do by Comrade Ye Jianying. In the car on the way to the sites, he held a discussion with Comrade (Cao Jie), who accompanied him on the inspection, and some engineers from the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry and the Guangdong Metallurgical Industry Office and obtained a detailed understanding of the distribution of nonferrous, rare and precious metals in Guangdong.

The veteran Wang said: China is a big country abounding in rich natural resources. Nonferrous, rare and precious metals have many uses. You people engaged in this trade must be highly proficient in the science and technology of your trade and strive hard to extract, smelt and recover those metals to allow them to make contributions to the four modernizations.

On the afternoon of 2 March, the veteran Wang arrived in the Shaoguan smelting plant. With great enthusiasm, he visited the sulphuric acid workshop, gold and silver depot, entering workshop and blast furnace workshop and shook hands with and greeted those workers who were on duty. After listening to a report by the acting plant manager (Wang Keyan), the veteran Wang said: You have scored relatively great achievements in implementing the economic readjustment principle. You have done the right job. We must surely have high aspirations and rely on our own efforts. We must integrate recovering industrial waste with comprehensive utilization, turn bane into boon and change waste materials into things of value.

Wang Zhen also noted: You must learn business management, be bold enough to carry out reform, take full advantage of the superior features, tap potential, and enliven the enterprise and production. You must score achievements so that the state will increase its revenue, the enterprise will have more profit retention and the individuals will earn more income, and at the same time specifically integrate the interests of the three parties together.

On the morning of 3 March, the veteran Wang also arrived in the (Fankou) lead-zinc mine for inspection. He got into a cage and went down into a mine shaft some 300 meters to comfort the workers, engineers and technicians. During the inspection, the veteran Wang showed great concern for the livelihood of the workers and carefully inquired about the workers' quarters, canteen and labor protection as well as afforestation of the environment.

GUANGXI LEADER REPORTS TO PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

HK050602 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Excerpts from report on several questions in Guangxi economic readjustment delivered by regional People's Government Chairman Qin Yingji at third session of fifth regional People's Congress on 25 February]

[Excerpts] The report was in five parts. In the part on the region's economic situation, he said: Since the second session of the fifth regional People's Congress, under the leadership of the Central Committee, the State Council and the regional CCP Committee, we have upheld the four basic principles, and implemented the party's ideological, political and organizational lines and the eight-character principle on readjustment of the national economy.

Last year grain production in the region was 300 million jin greater than in 1979, which in turn had been 1.8 billion jin more than in 1978. The 1980 harvest was a record. The amount of grain procured also set a new record. New developments occurred in diversification. Total output value of industrial crops rose by 26.8 percent. Output of sugarcane increased by 2.3 percent despite a reduction of 220,000 mu in the sown area. Fruit production rose by 34.3 percent.

The agricultural reclamation system improved management and changed the situation of running at a loss, which had prevailed for a long time. Profit last year reached 6 million yuan.

Industry overcame difficulties of shortages of electric power and raw materials, and production rose steadily, while quality improved and input consumption fell. Total output value was 7.5 percent more than in 1979. This included a 15.3 percent increase in light industry. Output of 44 out of 78 major products increased compared with 1979. Production of television and radio sets more than doubled.

In the wake of the development of industrial and agricultural production, the region's revenue increased by 3.5 percent over 1979, while expenditure was reduced by 14.4 percent. The region achieved a balanced budget, with a slight surplus.

While looking at the excellent situation in our region, we must also see the problems. The main problems are: 1) The capital construction front is overstretched. 2) Prices have risen. 3) [Word indistinct] supplies are not normal.

In the second part of his report, Carry Out National Economic Construction Centered on Readjustment, Chairman Qin Yingji spoke on problems in readjustment. He pointed out: 1) We must make a sufficient retreat in capital construction. 2) Revenue and expenditure must be balanced. 3) Do a good job of closing, halting, or amalgamating enterprises or shifting them to other production. 4) Correctly handle the relationship between readjustment and reform.

On production issues, Qin Yingji pointed out: The region must continue to get a good grasp of grain production in 1981, further promote diversification, and achieve all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries. The region plans to increase total industrial output value by 3 percent this year. We must strive to increase production of products for which there is fuel and raw materials and that sell well. We must strengthen the development of the light and textile industries. We must get a good grasp of chemical fertilizer production. We must make rational arrangements for energy, transport, and the building materials industry, and continue to develop them.

In the third part of his report, Chairman Qin Yingji proposed: We must uphold the four basic principles and do well in strengthening ideological and political work. In our propaganda on upholding the four basic principles, we must give prominence to the great significance of upholding party leadership. We must publicize the line, principles and policies laid down by the third plenary session, and the major principle of achieving further economic readjustment and political stability. We must explain that this principle is a continuation and development of the principles and policies laid down by the third plenary session. We must maintain political unanimity with the Central Committee. We must teach the masses to spontaneously accept and uphold party leadership and implement the party's line, principles and policies. We must publicize the superiority of the socialist system in a truth-seeking way.

In the fourth part of his report, Further Strengthen the People's Democratic Dictatorship, Qin Yingji pointed out: The political situation in Guangxi is generally stable, but there are also a number of factors of instability. Unless we treat these problems seriously and cure them in a resolute way, they are certain to endanger the political situation of stability and unity and interfere with the smooth progress of economic readjustment.

Guangxi has scored great success in hitting at criminals and tidying up social order since last year. We must not be in the least complacent and slack because of this success. We must further study the spirit of the central work conference, profoundly understand the necessity and urgency of strengthening the people's democratic dictatorship, act according to the region's arrangements and deal resolute blows at active counterrevolutionaries, deal resolute blows at and disintegrate the remnant forces of the Lin Biao and gang of four counterrevolutionary cliques, and deal resolute blows at and curb all kinds of criminal activities that endanger social order.

It is essential to be clear about a number of issues in the guiding ideology: 1) Correctly understand the class struggle in the current stage and enhance spontaneity to strengthen the people's democratic dictatorship. 2) Correctly understand and handle the relations between democracy and dictatorship and between democracy and legal system. 3) Strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two different kinds of contradiction.

Chairman Qin Yingji said on conclusion: The current situation is good, the tasks are arduous and our future is bright. We believe that so long as we closely unite around the Central Committee, persistently follow the party's ideological, political and organizational lines, unite and rely on the people of all nationalities, consolidate and develop the patriotic united front, and work well in concert, we will certainly be able to victoriously accomplish the task of economic readjustment, continue to develop the excellent situation, and win still greater success in our cause.

CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS HUBEI PROVINCIAL CPPCC SESSION

HK041044 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Summary] The Fourth Session of the Fourth Hubei Provincial CPPCC Committee successfully closed on the afternoon of 1 March. The session put forth many good suggestions on the work of the provincial People's Government and the provincial CPPCC Committee and criticized the flaws of their work. "Wang Zhizhuo, vice chairman of the Hubei Provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the session. Those attending the session included responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the provincial People's Government Chen Pixian, Han Ningfu, Huang Zhizhen, Wang Qun, Ren Zhonglin, Li Wei, Wang Haishan, Li Fuquan, Liu Hegeng, Chen Ming, Tian Ying, Li Shaonan and Vice Chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee Hu Jinkui, He Dinghua, Tao Shuzeng, Tang Zhe, Huang Hongru, Sun Yaohua, Gao Shangyin, Zhang Wencai, Zhou Jifang, Xu Jinbiao, Xie Yujin, Xie Wei and Liang Zhiyan."

At the session, the CPPCC Committee members approved the elections of (Liu Jisun) and (Xu Jiefei) as additional vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee. He Dinghua delivered the summation speech, saying that: The provincial CPPCC Committee shoulders great tasks in the coming year, and all members must work harder to strive for a new and greater victory.

WUHAN PLA UNITS LAUNCH LEARN-FROM-LEI FENG DRIVE

OW050547 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Led by leading comrades of the Wuhan PLA Units, some 6,000 office personnel of the headquarters and political and logistics departments of the Wuhan PLA units and cadres and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Wuhan walked out of their barracks and poured into the streets yesterday to follow the example of Lei Feng and perform good deeds in an effort to build a socialist spiritual civilization.

At 0830 am Zhang Caiqian, commander of the Wuhan PLA units; and Zhou Shizhong, Kong Qingde, Wu Ruishan, Li Guangjun, (Wu Lanting), (Hou Rencao), Ren Rong, Lei Qiyun, Zheng Zhishi and other leading comrades braved the spring cold and, together with office cadres and fighters of the headquarters, went to Wuchang railway station, and with the brooms, shovels and cloths they brought with them, they wasted no time in sweeping the floors, dusting the furniture and cleaning the windows.

The secretary of the station party committee and stationmaster thanked Commander Zhang Caiqian, saying: "It is really something that at your age you still come out to perform good deeds as if you were young." Commander Zhang said: "Learning from Lei Feng is not a young people's monopoly. Old folks should also learn from him. Learning from Lei Feng is not simply a matter of performing good deeds but a matter of prime importance concerning the building of a socialist spiritual civilization. Everyone should do his part in this task."

SICHUAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE

HK280604 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Summary] The Sichuan Provincial People's Government held a conference on agricultural production in Chengdu from 16 to 25 February. The meeting called on the cadres and masses to go all-out to reap a bumper harvest this year to meet the needs of economic readjustment.

The conference held: The current rural situation in the province is very good. We have reaped bumper harvests for 4 years in succession. "In 1980 total output from the collective grain land plus the 3.3 million mu of private lots and fodder plots was over 1 billion jin higher than in 1979. Output of industrial crops increased except for cotton, sugarcane and tobacco, whose output declined due to abnormal weather. The average rural distribution level increased. A relatively large increase was recorded in income from the peasants' domestic sideline occupations."

The conference demanded: "The province must put grain production in the first place. While ensuring sustained increase in grain production, we must vigorously develop industrial crops and diversification. In the spring-sown grain, we must continue to concentrate on rice, and also increase production of miscellaneous grain such as corn, sweet potatoes and soybeans. In industrial crops, we must promote cotton, sugarcane and tobacco production and strive to increase yields and total output."

The conference pointed out: The province must rely on policies and on science to reap bumper harvests this year. We must seriously implement the central instructions on further strengthening and perfecting the production responsibility systems. In instituting these systems, it is necessary to respect the production teams' decisionmaking rights and the desires of the masses. In scientific cultivation, it is necessary to grasp the following points: 1) popularize fine-strain seed; 2) sow early and cultivate sturdy seedlings; 3) use manure in a scientific way; 4) promote plant protection work; 5) grow the crops best suited to local conditions; 6) promote technical training.

Yang Wanxuan, Yang Rudai and Li Linzhi, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee and People's Government, spoke at the conference.

XIZANG RIBAO URGES CONSTRUCTION OF NEW XIZANG

OW031515 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0015 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Report on XIZANG RIBAO 2 March commentator's article: "Make More Contributions To Building a New Xizang"]

[Text] The XIZANG RIBAO commentator's article states: Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, and especially since the party Central Committee's important instructions on the work in Xizang was put into practice last year, there has been a quick improvement of both the political and economic situation in the region. However, the task is heavy and requires some time to complete, and for this reason all cadres, staff members and workers as well as all commanders and fighters of the PLA units in the region must redouble their efforts to fulfill their work with flying colors and make more contributions to the construction of a new Xizang.

The article says: To make more contributions to building a united, prosperous and cultured new Xizang, we must uphold the idea of doing sustained work and taking this border region as our home. During the 10 chaotic years, the sabotage by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and the influence of the "left" deviationist line caused some of our veteran comrades to waver in the idea of doing sustained work to build Xizang. In the meantime, some young comrades who joined the work here rather late were not mentally prepared to work in Xizang for a long time. Because of this, it is absolutely necessary to advocate the revolutionary spirit of doing sustained work to build Xizang and taking this border region as our home.

The current situation requires us to pluck up the revolutionary spirit and do our best to fulfill the central tasks and meet the work targets which the party Central Committee set forth for our region under the new historical conditions.

The article goes on to state: Making more contributions to building a united, prosperous and cultured new Xizang should be our most resounding slogan of action for the present time. All cadres, staff members and workers in Xizang must unconditionally serve the people of all nationalities here and work heart and soul for their interests. We have only the obligation to serve the people in Xizang, but not the least privilege to seek personal gains. All cadres, staff members and workers as well as all PLA commanders and fighters who came to work in Xizang were sent here on the instruction of the central authorities, and their work is to serve the people of all nationalities on this plateau. They must understand clearly that working for the local people in a responsible manner is performing their responsibility to the party. They should earnestly heed the voice of the masses, always think of the interests of the masses and proceed from reality to serve the people well.

In conclusion, the XIZANG RIBAO commentator article says: To make more contributions to building a united, prosperous and cultured new Xizang, we must be men of action and put what we say into practice. All our comrades should go into action and work hard, willingly and steadily without complaint. Like the foolish man who removed the mountains, they should work hard and without letup for the great cause of turning poor Xizang into a well-to-do region.

Some comrades only see the poor material conditions in Xizang and thus lack confidence in the success in building a new Xizang. Such being the case, how can they ask the masses to work in high spirits? In solving the difficulties and problems confronting us for the time being, we should neither be overanxious for quick results nor take a passive attitude to wait for things to change. What we should do is to work steadily and use our exemplary action to motivate the masses. We should organize a mighty work force to march valiantly toward the goal of a socialist new Xizang.

XIZANG MEETING NOTES IMPORTANCE OF SPRING FARMING

OW012211 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] On the evening of 27 February, the autonomous regional party committee and the regional People's Government held a telephone meeting on doing a good job in developing agricultural and pastoral production this spring. Attending the telephone meeting were regional party and government leaders Yin Fatang, Raidi, (Zhang Xiaoming) and Niu Ruizhou. Niu Ruizhou, Standing Committee member of the regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional People's Government, delivered a speech at the telephone meeting. He pointed out: This year, spring comes early, the temperature rises rapidly and the task of spring sowing is arduous. However, some of the leading comrades have not yet diverted their attention to spring farming. In some localities, the outflow of manpower has not been stopped. In many places, there is not enough fertilizer, and the quality of available fertilizer remains low. Seedlings of winter crops are not growing briskly, and most of the seedlings are poorly developed. Some of the counties in the pastoral region have been hit by snowstorms, endangering the livestock there. Therefore, all our leading comrades must pay full attention to the unfavorable conditions in agricultural and pastoral production, make the best use of time and try in every possible way to conduct agricultural and pastoral production well this spring.

Niu Ruizhou said: In order to develop agricultural and pastoral production and forestry this year, we must pay attention to the following five points:

1. Rapidly enforce all types of responsibility systems. Responsibility systems must be strengthened in those production teams where they have already been put into practice. Production should be conducted normally in places where responsibility systems have not been introduced yet.
2. Pay attention to farming preparations and measures to strengthen spring farming. At present, spring farming has already begun, gradually moving from the east part of the region toward the west. In areas where spring farming has not started yet, people there must take this opportunity to accumulate manure and deliver it to the fields for the spring crops. It is necessary to combine all water conservancy projects into a complete irrigational network and strengthen maintenance work so the role of all water conservancy projects will be brought into full play. Prior to sowing, all seeds must be carefully selected and processed. It is necessary to pay attention to the quality of sowing in areas where sowing has already started or is about to start. We must strengthen the field management of winter wheat and highland barley and adequately expand the area sown to highland barley, beans and rape.
3. Vigorously develop various activities for afforestation. The people's governments at all levels must make the best use of time to organize people in planting trees and must build forests with good results.
4. Do the work of combating natural disasters to protect livestock and of delivering and taking care of young animals well. Effective measures must be taken in various localities to protect livestock against natural disasters and to reduce the death rate of livestock. At present, the work of delivering lambs and taking care of young animals has already begun. Various localities must strengthen ideological education among herds-men, earnestly practice various responsibility systems and implement the economic policy in the pastoral region. Herdsmen must be assigned to take care of the livestock, and efforts must be made to raise the livestock survival rate.
5. Strengthen leadership and ensure the triumphant fulfillment of the task to develop agricultural and pastoral production this spring. The leadership at all levels must now regard agricultural and pastoral production this spring as the central theme of their work. The leading comrades at all levels must carefully study and make arrangements for agricultural and pastoral production. They must also repeatedly check their work and sum up their experiences. They must lead work teams to help grassroot units grasp production well. All trades and professions must vigorously support agricultural and pastoral production.

Niu Ruizhou said in conclusion: It is necessary to help individual households which have assumed full responsibility for the fulfillment of production plans or job assignments in spring production. In areas stricken by natural disasters and in areas where there was a decrease in production, proper arrangements must be made to help the people solve their problems in production and livelihood.

Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CCP Committee, delivered a speech at the telephone meeting. He said: The situation in our region is now excellent. However, we must pay attention to the following two issues:

1. Tremendous achievements were scored in agricultural and pastoral production last year, thanks to fine party policy, good weather and the people's hard work. This is good. However, it also creates a problem. This problem is that some cadres and people rest on their laurels and relax their efforts in developing this year's agricultural and pastoral production.
2. Due to the large increases in agricultural and pastoral production last year, some comrades lack confidence in registering even greater increases in agricultural and pastoral production this year. They believe it will be difficult to score even greater achievements. Yin Fatang said: There are indeed some difficulties. However, there are even more favorable conditions. If all the people work hard, it is extremely possible to score even greater achievements in agricultural and pastoral production this year.

Yin Fatang went on, saying: The key lies in strengthening leadership. The leadership at all levels must carry out their work earnestly in this regard. How can we strengthen leadership? 1) We must rely on our efforts to mobilize the masses ideologically. 2) We must conduct extensive ideological education among the masses of peasants and herdsmen, explain to them the favorable conditions as well as difficulties and help them strengthen their confidence in carrying out agricultural and pastoral production well this year. 3) We must rely on the party's policies to whip up the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses. Now the masses have drawn benefits from the introduction of more flexible policies. However, some people are still worried that policies might change. We must educate the masses and make them believe that policies will not change and that instead of changing they will be improved. We must enforce and implement those policies we have not already enforced and implemented and adopt more flexible policies so the broad masses will feel at ease and carry out their work boldly and so they will not be afraid of doing things and becoming too conspicuous. 4) We must rely on science and conduct agricultural and pastoral production with a scientific approach.

Yin Fatang said: We hope everyone will work with one heart and one mind, wage arduous struggles, earnestly fight the first battle in spring farming in a down-to-earth manner and increase this year's agricultural and pastoral production.

XIZANG TRADE UNION COUNCIL ISSUES NOTICE

OW282017 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] According to a station report, the autonomous regional Trade Union Council issued a notice on 24 February requiring trade union organizations at all levels to unswervingly implement the major principle laid down by the work conference of the CCP Central Committee to make further economic readjustment and promote political stability; to resolutely implement the line, principles and policies formulated since the convocation of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee; to implement the decision of the regional CCP Committee on reorganizing government organs in ideology and work style; to raise the level of ideological awareness and improve work style; to identify themselves politically with the CCP Central Committee; to actively help party committees and government organs fulfill the arduous task of carrying out economic readjustments; and to safeguard and develop the political situation of stability and unity.

The notice pointed out: The trade union is the link between the party and the masses of workers. Trade union work is an important component of party work. All trade union organizations must vigorously strengthen trade union work. Trade union cadres must devote themselves to the revolutionary cause, display a high sense of responsibility and work with revolutionary drive and harder than ever before. Those comrades who are to be transferred to work somewhere else should work hard until the last minute. It is necessary to conscientiously strengthen trade union organizations and select and promote to various leading posts in the trade union those comrades who have steadfastly implemented the line, principles and policies formulated since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and who are physically strong and good at doing mass work. We must ensure step by step that trade union cadres will become younger, more educated and professionally more competent.

The notice of the regional trade union council also urged all trade union organizations to sum up their experience from the past year, bring into full play their achievements, correct their errors and make good arrangements for this year's work.

YUNNAN BORDER POLICE HOLD POLITICAL WORK MEETING

HK280632 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] A conference on political work and management training for the Yunnan provincial armed border defense people's police force was recently held in Kunming. The meeting stressed: It is necessary to put political work to the fore in building the force, and build the armed border defense people's police into a force feared by the enemy and loved by the people, possessing strong combat effectiveness and a high degree of spiritual civilization.

The conference pointed out: The armed border defense police force must not deviate from the Central Committee's line or depart from party leadership at any time or in any circumstances. The force must always uphold the four basic principles and stress a high degree of centralization and unity and sense of organization and discipline. The force must resolutely obey the party's absolute leadership, and unswervingly practice the PLA's 3 main rules of discipline and 8 points for attention and the public security organ's 8 main rules of discipline and 10 points for attention. It must at all times maintain political unanimity with the Central Committee.

The conference held: How well the work of the Yunnan armed border defense police force is done involves the relevant policies of the party and state. The conference called on party committees at all levels to strengthen ideological education over the cadres and policemen. Every fighter must resolutely obey orders and strictly implement the policies, display the PLA's revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, establish strong sense of national dignity and confidence, and strive to be a model in socialist spiritual civilization.

YUNNAN OPENS ANCIENT PAGODAS TO TOURISTS

OW270802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Kunming, 27 Feb (XINHUA)--Chinese and foreign visitors are now able to appreciate the beauty of three famous 1,000-year-old pagodas in Yunnan Province. They were opened to visitors recently upon completion of repairs. The state allocated special funds to repair and refurbish these pagodas in May, 1978. In the process the main pagoda was restored from 58 meters to its original height of 70 meters.

They are located at the foot of Diancang mountain near the city of Dali in the western part of Yunnan. Construction of the pagodas began in the late period of the minority nationality Nanzhao Kingdom (A.D. 738-902) during the Tang Dynasty (A.D. 618-907).

The main pagoda of brick is a square structure 16 stories high. It is a typical pagoda of Tang times. The two smaller pagodas north and south of it are octagonal, 42 meters high with ten stories. The three pagodas form a magnificent architectural entity and have withstood many quakes in the past 1,000 years in this earthquake-prone region.

A solid gold statue of Buddha, 24 centimeters high and weighing 1,135 grams, and a gilded silver phoenix inlaid with pearls with wings spread and perched on a lotus throne, were found in the pinnacle. Six hundred important relics, including Buddhist statues and scriptures, were discovered. It is thought that many relics were placed in the pagoda's pinnacle in the early period of the Dali kingdom (A.D. 937-1254) at a time when it was being repaired. The Nanzhao and Dali kingdoms corresponded chronologically to middle Tang and Song (A.D. 618-1279).

LI QIMING ATTENDS CLOSE OF YUNNAN CYL MEETING

HK040141 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] The Third Enlarged Plenary Session of the Sixth Yunnan Provincial CYL Committee closed triumphantly on 1 March in Kunming. On the basis of summing up the work in 1980, the session studied and planned CYL work for 1981. Li Qiming, second secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, attended and gave an important speech at the session. Comrades attending the session were active in giving their opinions and the meeting was conducted in a very lively atmosphere. All participants held: CYL cadres and members must maintain political unanimity with the party Central Committee, unite youths of all nationalities in the province and make positive contributions to promoting stability, unity and economic readjustment.

The meeting demanded that the CYL organizations at all levels give priority to ideological and political work, closely adhere to the four basic principles, and conduct education in the current situation, love of the motherland and the teachings of the party and communism. We must teach the youths the importance, the necessity and the urgency of national readjustment work so as to give them a thorough understanding of the significance of safeguarding stability and unity, and guide the CYL members and youths to attach importance to the interests of the state and the people and act as models of stability and unity, and ensure that the national economic readjustment will be carried out in a smooth manner. CYL organizations at all levels should have a clear stand, promote communist ideology and morality, oppose and criticize admiration of capitalism and corrupt ideas of benefitting oneself at the expense of others and the profit-before-everything mentality, and oppose and criticize extreme individualism. We must continue organizing the youths and adolescents to promote activities in learning from Lei Feng and fostering new habits. We must launch widespread decorum and courtesy activities centered on the five stresses and the four beauties and cultivate the youths into idealistic, virtuous, intelligent and strong new people.

The meeting also stressed: In accordance with the actual situation in the province, we must give priority to reeducation in nationality policy and treat it as an important aspect of ideological and political work. We must teach the youths to cherish the unity of all nationalities. When we are carrying out ideological and political work, we must attach importance to the characteristics of the youths, pay attention to scientific nature and adopt dredging measures so that we can pay attention to political principles and have versatility in our activities. We must launch more widespread and thoroughgoing activities to create more shock workers in the new Long March, work hard to score better economic results and raise the cultural and technical level of the youths. We must genuinely try to make the CYL take care of its work, strengthen construction in the CYL organizations, vigorously launch activities to create progressive CYL branches and teach the CYL members to become qualified members.

Comrades attending the session also said: We must go to the basic levels, talk to the CYL cadres, intellectuals and youths from different fields, frequently and concretely grasp the feelings and demands of the youths, and help them to solve some practical problems.

LIAONING READJUSTS GRAIN, OIL PROCUREMENT POLICIES

SK020627 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] In our station's provincial hook-up program yesterday, we broadcast the responses of a responsible person of the provincial financial and trading office to our reporter's questions on our province's 1981 economic policies on grain, oil and other farm and sideline products.

According to the responsible person, our province's current economic policies on procuring and purchasing farm and sideline products at increased prices, on the amount production teams can retain for themselves and the rewards sales production teams can enjoy will generally remain stable without significant changes. Meanwhile, in the spirit of readjustment, the province has made some slight adjustments on current policies on grain, oil and some other farm and sideline products to make them more reasonable.

Two changes have been made on grain policy. First, except for assigning fixed vegetable and soybean acreage, the province will not assign quotas for the acreage for other crops as it used to. Instead, it will assign only the output quotas for farm and sideline products. Second, effective this year, the province will assign procurement quotas for grain and other major crops, such as paddy rice, Chinese sorghum and soybeans, to production teams in the spring before they implement their production plans. The assigned procurement quotas will not be changed except in a year of a great bumper harvest or a great shortfall, in which case the quotas will be adjusted after discussions.

Our province's 1977 policy on setting oil and fat procurement quotas which remain unchanged for 4 years is generally feasible. However, some adjustments have been made. First, production teams will no longer be assigned oil and fat procurement quotas; instead, they will be assigned oilbearing crop quotas. After fulfilling their oilbearing crop procurement quotas, production teams should sell 50 or 60 percent of the surplus to the state and retain the other 40 or 50 percent for themselves in the case of soybeans and sell 50 percent of the surplus and retain the other 50 percent in the case of peanuts. Second, the policy that production teams, when selling to the state every 100 jin of sunflower seeds, can be supplied with 5 jin of oil or fat will be changed so that production teams will not be supplied with oil or fat. That is, production teams shall retain 15 jin of sunflower seeds from every 100 jin they sell to replace the oil or fat they used to be supplied with so that transportation of oil can be avoided.

With regard to cotton, the recent provincial cotton work conference formulated explicit regulations for the procurement, purchasing at increased prices, reward sales and self-retention. The province has enacted a new adjustment on the procurement of cottonseeds. It decided that effective this year, the state will procure 40 percent instead of 60 percent of production teams' cottonseeds and allow them to retain 60 percent instead of 40 percent. Of the 40 percent sold to the state, production teams can retain another 30 jin for every 100 jin. When production teams are willing to sell the 60 percent of self-retained cottonseeds to the state, the latter should purchase them at the increased price.

Effective this year, basic procurement quotas will be assigned to production teams for hogs, eggs, apples and pears and the quotas will remain unchanged for 3 years. The province should procure 3.15 million hogs a year. For the hogs above this quota, the state will, as it used to, purchase 1 jin of hogs with 3 jin of grain. In the case of egg procurement, the policy of combining assigned procurement with negotiated procurement should be continued.

With regard to the procurement of the farm and sideline products of the second category, such as flue-cured tobacco, ox, sheep and other animal skins, sheep wool, hog bristles, horse tails and cocoons, the state procurement plans should be fulfilled without any retention. In regard to the processing of tussah cocoons, the regulations stipulated in document No 205 issued by the Liaoning Provincial Government in 1980 should be followed. The state regulations on reward sales and supporting measures for farm and sideline products should remain stable.

CHENG MING ON BEIJING'S 'TIGHTENING UP' POLICY

HK041456 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 41, 1 Mar 81 pp 10-11

[Article by Liu Ying [2692 1041]: "Beijing in the Grips of a 'Tightening Up' Policy"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] "A SMALL AMOUNT OF FOOD, A GREAT DEAL OF FIRECRACKERS"

"A small amount of food and a great deal of firecrackers." This is how people in Beijing described this year's spring festival.

People were supplied with 10 packs of cigarettes and 2 liang of tea for the spring festival on presentation of their vouchers. However, it was difficult to purchase cigarettes which were more than 0.3 yuan a pack (it was said this was because the newly established local small cigarette factories had snatched away the raw materials of large factories which produce high quality cigarettes). People were queuing up everywhere to purchase fresh fish, vegetables and fruit.

Food supplies were short, and, the prices have gone up. Port which had been sold at 0.95 yuan per jin 3 years ago was now sold at 1.4 yuan jin, an increase of 50 percent.

This year, only the sounds of firecrackers created the festive mood. According to tradition, people in the north are not as fond of firecrackers as the people in Guangdong. It is probably because it is colder in the north and the weather is not very suitable for outdoor activities. However, an enormous number of people in Beijing played with firecrackers this year. It was so noisy all over the city that many people had trouble sleeping. On New Year's Eve, about 85 people were admitted into Beijing's Tongren hospital for eye injuries caused by firecrackers, and 2 of them lost an eye.

"DOCUMENT NO 7" ANNOUNCES TIGHTER CONTROL

During this year's spring festival, people in Beijing were upset by "a small amount of food and a great deal of firecrackers," and more importantly by the pressing trend of "tightening up."

The CCP Central Committee has recently issued "Document No 7" which calls for tightening the control over literary and artistic creations. The stipulations of the document forbid writing on the "antirightist struggle" and the "Cultural Revolution."

The atmosphere was tense when some departments and units conveyed this document. Some units in Beijing announced the document by summoning their staff for a late night briefing which reminded people of how the "highest instructions" were conveyed during the "Cultural Revolution."

Many of the people did not understand the contents of the document and opposed it. What is the point of forbidding writing on "antirightist struggle" and the "Cultural Revolution?" The CCP Central Committee had previously said: "Literary and art workers should probe into questions and the work style while practicing their crafts, because this will aid in gradually finding solutions to problems. We must be interested in this aspect." So, why are there stipulations and restrictions again?

THE MENTION OF "GOETHE" AROUSES ARROGANCE

On the first day of the new year, the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles of the Ministry of Culture held a tea party to mark the spring festival. Zhou Yang spoke at the tea party, saying that literary and art work must sing more praises in the future. People said that the old members of the "Goethe" party of the literature and art circles became very arrogant after Zhou Yang's speech.

A lot of "Goethe" style articles have appeared in the literary and art publications in order to work in the trend of "tightening up." For instance, the first article published in the February issue of the WENYI BAO was "Literature and Art Must Uplift the Morale of the New Era." The article began with a quotation from a reader's letter: "Why do you not provide us with more articles to read which are encouraging, display a deep love of life and strengthen the self-esteem of the nationalities? Please do not let us adopt a sentimental pose and sing all day. ...Do you think we are putting forth unreasonable demands?" This article continued to criticize: "In fact, a number of articles do not meet the demands of the people. They are written in a grey tone and despondent manner, which in other words, represent a tiring attitude toward life. Some articles fabricate incredible stories and are expressions of vulgar tastes." It seems that in addition to the label of being "antiparty and antisocialist," the labels of being "grey tone," "despondent," "uncanny" and "vulgar" have been successively put forth.

POPULAR AND "EXECUTED" FILMS

During the spring festival, the film "Legend of Tianyunshan" was particularly popular in Beijing. The theme of the film was the antirightist struggle but people said that the story was very moving.

The reason why this film was popular is that the upper levels of the PRC have put forth a lot of criticism against it. After seeing the film, a certain important figure said: "Is the rightist party so good?" Another said: "I don't think all the old cadres are so bad!" It seems quite possible that this film will be banned. Therefore, all the common people took the opportunity to see it before it is banned.

Several films have been banned including the film "Unrequited Love" (also titled, "The Sun and the Man") which was directed by Bai Hua. This film has been criticized by a certain significant figure as being "antiparty" and it has been said that it should be "prosecuted." In fact, only the words "he loves the motherland but the motherland does not love him" appeared in one of the conversations. "Unrequited Love" was in fact produced under the approval and supervision of the Cinema Bureau. Therefore, it would be very embarrassing if the Cinema Bureau has to repudiate it. Eventually, this film was "executed" by Zhou Yang for "smearing socialism."

RENMIN RIBAO CRITICIZED

RENMIN RIBAO has also been under criticism by the upper levels for carrying a great number of pathbreaking articles during the period of "liberalization," such as the writings of the late actor Zhou Dan who said in his prose that "when controlled too strictly, literature will have no future" (8 October 1980), "if Luxun were still alive" (20 October 1980) and "good-bye life tenure system." These were criticized by certain people as being "antiparty."

Even Beijing WANBAO has been criticized for publishing the news that the Cai brothers are organizing a civilian film company by raising their own funds.

Hong Kong's TA KUNG PAO has also published this piece of good news. However, I dare to estimate that the Cai's company will surely not be as it is originally planned.

All publications are currently inspecting articles that were released in the previous period to see if there are any "problems" involved to facilitate examinations and criticism.

OVERSEAS PUBLICATIONS ARE INVOLVED

Overseas publications are involved since PRC publications are undergoing the trend of "tightening up." Originally, the PRC's open publications were free to conduct exchanges with overseas publications.

However, the PRC upper levels have recently stipulated that all publications must obtain approval from the "department" (perhaps "the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee") before conducting any exchange with overseas publications.

CAN "TIGHTENING" OF CONTROL SOLVE ALL PROBLEMS?

The capricious liberalization and tightening of control of policies lowers the people's confidence in the CCP.

Such feelings of the people make the PRC upper levels very nervous. The university students are regarded as the most sensitive and volatile group, and the PRC is afraid that they will make trouble. Therefore, just before the winter vacation, all institutes of higher learning conveyed Deng Xiaoping's speech: "It is necessary to rectify the university students' ideology and treat Mao Zedong Thought in 1955 as the principal guideline. It is necessary to distinguish between the early and late ideology of Mao."

At the recent work conference of the CCP Central Committee, Deng Xiaoping stressed that "it is necessary to carry out criticism and education, and struggle is necessary" against ideology and views which violate the four basic principles. The words "class struggle" which have a strong smell of gunpowder have not been used by the PRC leaders for a long time. No wonder people had to spend this new year under the trend of "tightening up." However, it is doubtful whether a "tightening of control" will shake off the "crisis of confidence" in the party. Who knows? It may lead to adverse results.

TA KUNG PAO ON GUANGDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

HK030612 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 26 Feb 81 p 1

[Special dispatch by TA KUNG PAO reporter Huang Kewen from Guangzhou on 25 February: "Ren Zhongyi Talks About Plans on Energy Resources for Guangdong--Building a Nuclear Power Station and a Railway Line to Guizhou"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 26 Feb--Today a spring rain is falling in Guangzhou. The temperature is rather low. The Third Session of the Fifth Guangdong People's Congress entered into a group discussion. Braving rain and a cold spell, Ren Zhongyi, the newly-elected representative of the Third Guangdong People's Congress (first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee), wearing a thick overcoat, took part in the first group discussion with full zest, carefully listened to the speeches of the group's representatives and humorously added his remarks. His amiable, easygoing approach and open-minded attitude made the participants feel at ease and happy and occasionally they broke into laughter.

The discussion in the first group was very lively. Representatives of this group were mostly workers and responsible members of plants, such as machine tool, sewing machine, zinc plate, tractor, No 106, pneumatic machine, and bearings, and the Xiamao coal mine... Zhou Zizhi, representative of plant No 105 gave lengthy talks on construction of quarters for staff and workers and cooperation with foreign merchants to build residential housing. Representatives of the bearing, tractor and machine tool plants talked about their participation in the provincial People's Congress, saying that they felt better every time and every year. The situation in the countryside is getting still better. They listed many examples to show that the people's living standard has indeed been improved. The policy and line are correct and the people are very happy.

People Are Less Polite Than They Were in the 1950's

Ren Zhongyi said: "After the three reformations before 1957, the rural trade fair was quite good. After 1957, there were more 'leftist' activities and everyone suffered." He said that a few years earlier when we comrades from the northeast attended meetings in Beijing, we lived in guest houses and we all liked to eat fat pork. Many of us bought pork from Beijing to take back with us. People gave us a nickname, calling us "northeast tigers."

Now, there is so much pork in the northeast areas that we cannot eat it all. No one eats fat meat; everyone chooses lean meat. The nickname "northeast tigers" does not exist anymore. Everyone has enough to eat! Production is better every year, the people's livelihood is better every year and health is also better every year. However, it is hoped that more children will not be born every year.

The whole group was very lively and the laughter never stopped. Ren Zhongyi said: "Good. This is what I have said. Now everyone should actively speak up. You are the people's representatives. You speak on behalf of the people."

A representative named Zhang spoke. He talked about increases in workers' wages with bonuses. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," there are more things to buy....

Ren Zhongyi said that besides creating material wealth and material civilization, we must also create spiritual civilization, talk about politeness and public health and develop culture, education and science. In the 1950's, many people returned from abroad. When they entered Shenzhen, they said happily that they had returned to the motherland and the air was very fresh. Their relatives in the motherland were all very polite. They were deeply touched. After 10 years of catastrophe, the present situation cannot be compared with those years. Production and offices of your factories must also be civilized. I have seen some of the factories and offices. The windows were not polished and the tables were not wiped. This is not civilized enough.

Ren Zhongyi said that in such a large city as Guangzhou there is no gas company. In this aspect, we are behind Liaoning. In Liaoning Province, there are gas companies in Shenyang, Luda, Anshan, Fushun and some medium-sized cities. Guangzhou lacks coal and electricity and the energy resources are insufficient. This is a major issue. To solve this problem, we are planning to import a nuclear power station and build a railway line from Guizhou to Guangdong through Guangxi in order to transport the coal from Guizhou to here. We cannot accomplish all of this within a short period of time. Ren Zhongyi asked Li Zongtai, representative of the Xiamao coal mine: "How many tons of coal can your mine produce each year?" Li replied: "Some 30,000 tons, but the quality of the coal is not good enough. When Comrade Zhao Ziyang was in Guangdong, he tried hard to grasp the extraction of coal and prepared to change the situation of transporting coal from the north to the south. However, the results were not very good. The costs were too high. It cost 60 yuan to extract 1 ton of coal. We still have to transport coal from the north to the south." Ren Zhongyi said: "Liaoning produces 40 million tons of coal a year, but this is still not enough. They still have to transport 10 to 20 million tons of coal from Shanxi. Industrial development and the increasing number of factories makes for a higher consumption of coal. Now, there is a new coal mine some 50 to 60 kilometers from Shenyang. The coal extracted there is turned into coal gas. The coal gas is then transported to the city."

Several representatives in the group said simultaneously that this would be more convenient! Good, we admire them very much.

Mai Yie (female), representative of the pneumatic machine plant, spoke in Cantonese. She said: I do not understand standard Mandarin. I speak in Cantonese. Can you (meaning Ren Zhongyi) understand?" Ren Zhongyi smilingly nodded his head and said good! It is nice to listen to!

Mai Yue praised the excellent situation and the continuing improvement of the people's livelihood. After listening to provincial Vice Governor Liu Tianfu's government work report, the other representatives also gave their own opinions and talked about things they wanted. The group discussion has given full play to the democratic spirit. Ren Zhongyi added that in leading the people to make revolution, the first phase for the leaders of our Communist Party was the new democratic revolution and overthrowing the three mountains that pressed on the people's heads (meaning imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism) to enable the people to be turned from slaves into masters.

The second phase is socialist revolution and socialist construction and turning the people from poor into rich. By "rich", I mean socialist richness, not capitalist richness. We must strive to develop production, enliven the economy and improve the people's living standard every day. If it were not for the 10 years of catastrophe and the sabotage by the "gang of four," we would be doing very well now. In the past, Guangzhou was more prosperous than Hong Kong.

A factory representative added that in 1958 there were still workers and technicians returning from Hong Kong to work in our factory.

Ren Zhongyi said that the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has reaffirmed the correct line, principle and policy. At present, production is being developed, the people's living standard is being improved and the people are happy. However, compared with the economically developed countries, we are still very backward. Speaking of material civilization, we still require a number of years before we can catch up with the others. However, it is entirely possible for us to build a spiritual civilization even faster. Spiritual civilization and material civilization are not entirely opposite. Our present standard of living is much higher than it was during the 1950's. At that time, did we buy television sets, tape recorders...? No! Now, many people and families in Guangzhou own them. At the same time, they are very fastidious about them. However, the present level of spiritual civilization cannot be compared with that of the 1950's!

Ren Zhongyi said: In 1962, I visited Guangdong and Foshan. At that time, public health work in Guangdong was better than it is now. Foshan's work was the best in the country. Now it is entirely different. All the seasons in Guangdong are like spring. It is indeed a good place. The scenery is also picturesque. However, there are flies and mosquitoes in Guangdong during all four seasons (the whole group laughed). One of Chairman Mao's poems said: "It is not strange to freeze the flies to death." However, the flies in Guangdong cannot be frozen to death; when I came to Guangdong, I was ready to accept two kinds of tests. One was "small bite" (meaning bitten by mosquitoes). The other was "high temperatures." I came from the northeast and have gone through "cold treatment." The weather in Guangdong is hot. I am ready to accept "hot treatment." I am ideologically prepared.

This is Ren Zhongyi's first speech at the group session of the provincial People's Congress since his arrival in Guangdong. This group discussion was lively and the contents were rich. Listening to the discussion as a reporter, I felt as if there was a spring wind. This is why I sent this to the readers to enjoy it.

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